

LIBRARY

OF THE

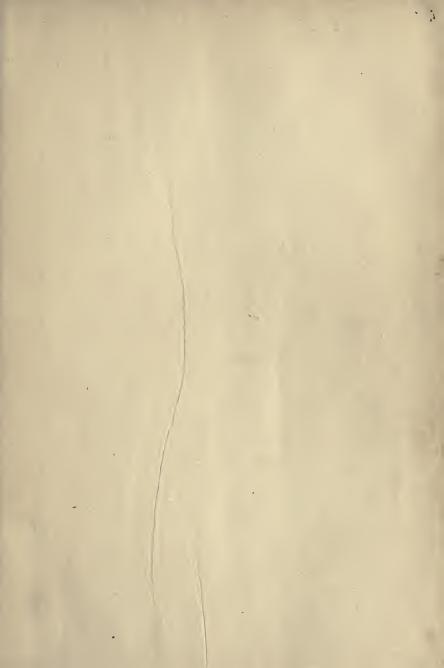
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

GIFT OF

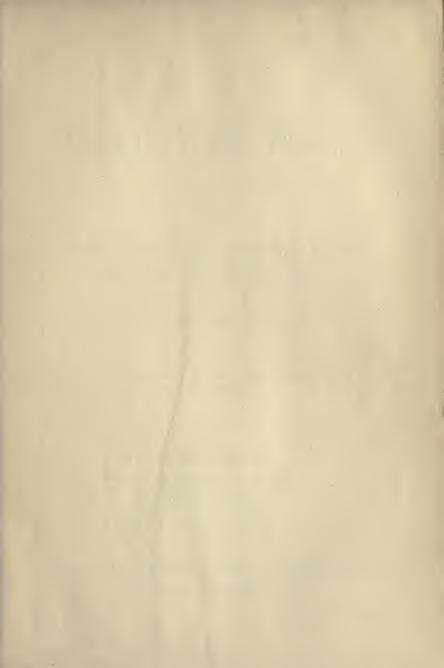
Plbert G. Loang, U.C. 92

Received March, 1890.

Accessions No.400/6 Shelf No. 9847



Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2007 with funding from Microsoft Corporation





# NORMAL WORD BOOK;

OR.

STUDIES IN SPELLING, DEFINING, WORD-ANALYSIS, AND SYNONYMS.

FOR USE IN

HIGH SCHOOLS, NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND THE HIGHEST GRADE IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BY JOHN SWETT,

PRINCIPAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

UNIVERSITY CA. TOP

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Copyright, 1879, by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

a. G. Lang 92

## PREFACE.

A KNOWLEDGE of words is quite as essential to the writing of good English as is a technical knowledge of grammar. As a groundwork for the study of composition, rhetoric, and English literature, there ought to be, for students not pursuing a classical course, some systematized course of word studies for the purpose of giving accuracy and force in writing, and for enabling pupils to appreciate the diction of the masterpieces of style.

The vocabulary of most pupils, when admitted to High Schools or Normal Schools, is quite limited; and, to judge from the result of teachers' written examinations, comparatively few of the graduates of High or Normal Schools have been trained to discriminate the finer shades of signification in the use of synonymous words, or even to give exact definitions.

This condensed hand-book is designed to meet a want expressed by many teachers who feel the need of some definite study of the words of our mother-tongue.

The only originality claimed for these exercises consists in their arrangement and limitation.

Some of the leading features of this book are:

- 1. A résumé of the rules of spelling.
- 2. The defining of words grouped under leading topics.
- 3. Exercises requiring pupils to collect, group, classify, and define words.
- 4. Exercises in training students in the habit of referring to the dictionary.
  - 5. The practical treatment of Word Analysis.
  - 6. A practical course of exercises in synonyms.
- 7. A full recognition of the educational axiom, that pupils are educated mainly by what they do for themselves and by themselves.

J. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, December, 1878.



## SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

-00:00:00-

## RULES FOR SPELLING.

#### 1. Doubling the Final Consonant.

Rule I.—Monosyllables, and other words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last letter on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

#### Examples.

Verb.	Pres. Part.	Past Part.
blot	blot-t-ing	blot-t-ed
drum	drum-m-ing	drum-m-ed
admit	admit-t-ing	admit-t-ed
permit	permit-t-ing	permit-t-ed

#### Adjectives.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
hot	hot-t-er	hot-t-est
fat	fat-t-er	fat-t-est

#### 2. Blank Book Work.

- 1. Collect 10 verbs of one syllable to illustrate the rule, and write out the principal parts.
- 2. Select 10 verbs of two syllables, and write out the principal parts.
- 3. Select 5 adjectives that double the final consonant in comparison.

#### 3. Final Consonant not Doubled.

Rule II.—Words not accented on the last syllable, and words ending with a consonant preceded by a diphthong, a digraph, or another consonant, do not double the final letter on taking a suffix.

#### Examples.

cred'it	credit-ing	credit-ed
benefit	benefit-ing	benefit-ed
conceal'	conceal-ing	conceal-ed
design	design-ing	design-ed
profess	profess-ing	profess-ed

#### 4. Blank Book Work.

- 1. Select 10 verbs accented on the first syllable, and write out the principal parts.
- 2. Select 10 verbs ending in a consonant preceded by a diphthong, and accented on the last syllable; as, conceal'.
- 3. Select 10 verbs ending in a consonant preceded by another consonant.

## 5. Exceptions to Rule II.

crys'tal	crys tal-l-ize	crys tal-l-i za'tion
can cel	can cel-ed	can cel-la'tion
hum bug	hum bug-g-ed	hum bug-g-ery
met al	me tal-l-ic	met'al-l-ur gy
wor ship	wor ship-er or	wor ship-p-er
kid nap	kid nap-er or	kid nap-p-er
tran quil	tran quil-ize or	tran quil-l-ize

## 6. Two Ways of Spelling.

Note.—The derivatives of the following words, according to Webster, do not double the l: in England the old usage of doubling the l is retained to a greater extent than in this country.

Write the derivatives formed by -ing, -ed, and -er.

bar'rel	gam'bol	mod'el	shov'el
bev el	grav el	par cel	shriv el
car ol	grov el	pen cil	sniv el
cav il	jew el	per il	tas sel
chis el	la bel	pom mel	tram mel
coun sel	lev el	quar rel	tun nel
cud gel	li bel	rav el	trav el
driv el	mar shal	rev el	ap par el
du el	mar vel	ri val	en am el
e qual			

## 7. Dropping Final e.

Rule III.—Words ending in silent e, drop it on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

#### Examples.

be lieve	be liev-ing	be liev-ed
con ceive	con ceiv-ing	con ceiv-ed
a chieve	a chiev-ing	a chiev-ed
re ceive	re ceiv-ing	re ceiv-ed

#### 8. Blank Book Work.

- 1. Collect and write out the principal parts of 20 verbs that end in silent e.
  - 2. Add the suffix -able to five words that end in silent e.
  - 3. Add the suffix -ible to five words that end in silent e.

## 9. Exceptions to Rule III.

Words ending in ce or ge retain final e before -able and -ous, on account of euphony.

#### Exercise.

## Add -able or -ous to the following:

change	ef face'	man'age
charge	out'rage	no tice
peace	cour age	ser vice
trace	mar riage	ad van'tage

#### Other Exceptions.

dye'ing	shoeing	swinge'ing
hoe ing	singe ing	mile age

## 10. Retaining Final e.

RULE IV.—Words ending in e retain it before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

#### Examples.

large ly	sense less	re morse less
hoarse ness	whole some	ad ver'tise ment
peace ful	pave ment	dis burse ment

#### Exceptions.

aw ful	wo ful	lodg ment
du ly	wis dom	nurs ling
tru ly	ar gu ment	a bridg ment
whol ly	judg ment	ac knowl edg ment

## II. Changing y into i.

Rule V.—Final y after a consonant, is changed into i before all suffixes except those beginning with i.

#### I. Verbs.

carry	carry-ing	carri-ed	carri-es
deny	deny-ing	deni-ed	deni-es

## SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION. 2

#### II. Nouns.

army	armi-es	society	societi-es
dairy	dairi-es	anxiety	anxieti-es

#### III. Adjectives.

busy	busi-er	busi-est	busi-ness
ready	readi-er	readi-est	readi-ness

#### 12. Exercises.

I. Add -ing, -ed and -es to each verb.

cry	bury	comply	certify
dry	copy	defy	falsify
fry	fancy	reply	glorify
try	hurry	satisfy	purify

II. Add -er and -est, and a noun suffix when possible.

easy	lucky	noisy	sleepy
early	lovely	saucy	speedy
happy	lazy	silly	worthy
heavy	muddy	shady	wealthy

III. Form the plurals by adding -es.

berry	copy	duty	jury
buggy	city	dowry	party
beauty	county	diary	story
baby	country	enemy	study

#### 13. Blank Book Work.

- 1. Collect a list of 10 verbs to illustrate Rule V, and add to each verb the suffixes -ing, -ed, and -es.
  - 2. Collect 10 adjectives, and add to each -er and -est.
- 3. Write the singular and the plural form of 20 nouns that change y into i, and add -es.

#### 14. No change of y.

Rule VI.—Final y, preceded by a vowel, is unchanged before a suffix.

#### Verbs.

convey	convey-ed	convey-s	convey-ance
enjoy	enjoy-ed	enjoy-s	enjoy-ment

#### Nouns.

money	money-s	journey	journey-s
valley	valley-s	turkey	turkey-s

#### 15. Exceptions to Rule VI.

pay	+ ed	=	paid	stay + ed =	_ \int staid, or
lay	+ ed	=	laid		
say	+ ed	=	said	day + ly =	= daily

#### 16. Double Consonants.

RULE VII.—Words ending in double consonants generally retain both consonants before a suffix or after a prefix.

#### Examples.

dull'ness	will'ful	fulfill-ing
full ness	enroll'ment	fulfill-ed
skill ful	install'ment	fulfill-ment

## 17. Compounds.

Rule VIII.—In general, compounds retain all the letters of the words united.

#### Exceptions.

wel'come	un til'	al'most	al though'
wel'fare	num'-skull	al'so	al read'y
with al'	Christ'-mas	al'ways	al might'y

## 18. Euphonic k.

Rule IX.—A few participles and adjectives formed from verbs and nouns ending in c, add k for euphony.

frolic-k-ing	picnic-k-ing	(k not added)
traffic-k-ing	colic-k-y	physic-ist
physic-k-ing	panic-k-y	physic-al
mimic-k-ing	phthisic-k-y	physic-ian

## 19. Troublesome Derivatives.

an'nual	an nu al ly	bi en'nial
ar'gue	ar gu ing	ar gu ment
ben'e fit	ben e fit ed	ben e fi cial ly
com'bat	com bat ing	com'bat ant
can'cel	can cel ed	can cel la tion
crys'tal	crys tal lize	crys tal line
de claim'	dec la ma tion	de clam a to ry
de fer'	de fer ring	def er ence
e quip'	e quip ped	eq ui page
frol'ic	frol ick ing	frol ic some
hark	heark en	heark en ed
in flame'	in flam ma ble	in flam ma'tion
plague	plagu ing	plagu'y
re fer'	re fer red	ref'er ence
sus tain'	sus tain ing	sus'te nance
vile	vil'i fy	vil i fied

## 20. Troublesome Terminations.

-cle.	-cal.	-kle.
ar'ti cle	crit'i cal	buck'le
par ti cle	ver ti cal	knuck le
cu ti cle	tech nical	truck le
ob sta cle	prac ti cal	speck le
pin na cle	rad i cal	freck le
au ri cle	cyn i cal	pick le ·

## 21, Troublesome Terminations,

-ine.	-in-	-ain.	
des tine	mar'gin	cer'tain	
doc trine	mus lin	cur tain	
en gine	pump kin	moun tain	
fam ine	gher kin	plan tain	
san guine	ur chin	bar gain	
med i cine	ver min	cap tain	

## 22. Troublesome Terminations.

-um.	-om.	-ome.
ros'trum	blos'som	ful'some
nos trum	symp tom	lone some
stra tum	free dom	wel come
ful crum	wis dom	glad some
me di um	king dom	in come
min i mum	at om	win some
max i mum	id i om	out come

## 23. Troublesome Terminations.

-age.	-ege.	-dge.
vil'lage	col'lege	por'ridge
til lage	priv i lege	par tridge
car riage	sac ri lege	car tridge
mar riage	al lege'	knowl edge

## 24. Troublesome Terminations.

-ar.	-or.	-er.		-re.
dol'lar	doc'tor	cen'ter	or	cen tre
col lar	au thor	lus ter	or	lus tre
cel lar	sail or	sa ber	or	sa bre
ce dar	suit or	som ber	or	som bre
gram mar	tu tor	mea ger	or	mea gre

-ar.	-or.	-er.		-re.
mor'tar	ma'jor	spec'ter	or	spec'tre
sug ar	mi nor	me ter	or	me tre
beg gar	sen ior	the'a ter	or	the'a tre
pil lar	jun ior	ac cou'ter	or	ac cou'tre

## 25. Troublesome Terminations.

-city.	-city.	-sity.	-sity.
a troc'i ty	ra pac'i ty	ver bos'i ty	di ver'si ty
fe roc i ty	sa gac i ty	o bes i ty	im men si ty
pre coc i ty	te nac i ty	po ros ity	pro pen si ty
lo quae i ty	du plic i ty	per ver si ty	u ni ver si ty
ve rac i ty	com plie i ty	pom pos i ty	ad ver si ty
ca pac i ty	sim plic i ty	ne ces si ty	cu ri os i ty

## 26. The Suffix -ous. Words ending in -tious.

cap'tious	con ten'tious	li cen'tious	vex a'tious
cau tious	fa ce tious	nu tri'tious	con sci en'tious
fac tious	fic ti tious	pre ten tious	ex pe di tious
frac tious	fac ti tious	pro pi tious	os ten ta tious
ad ven ti'tious	fla gi tious	sen ten tious	su per sti tious
am bi'tious	in fec tious	se di tious	sur rep ti tious

## 27. Words ending in -cious.

a tro'cious	fe ro'cious	per ni'cious	te na'cious
au da cious	ju di cious	pre co cious	ve ra cious
aus pi cious	lo qua cious	pug na cious	vi va cious
ca pa cious	ma li cious	ra pa cious	vo ra cious
ca pri cious	men da cious	sa ga cious	con tu ma'cious
de li cious	of fi cious	sus pi cious	per ti na cious

## 28. Words ending in -eous.

a'que ous	cu ta'ne ous	far i na'ceous
boun te ous	spon ta ne ous	ar gil la ceous
cour te ous	cre ta ceous	ho mo ge ne ous

gas'e ous	crus ta'ceous	het er o ge'ne ous
hid e ous	her ba ceous	in stan ta'ne ous
pit e ous	out ra geous	mis cel la ne ous
er ro'ne ous	cou ra geous	si mul ta ne ous
ex tra ne ous	ad van ta'geous	ex tem po ra'ne ous

### 29. Diacritical Marks.

## [As used in Webster's Dictionary.]

#### I. Phonic Marks of Vocals.

Macron.	Breve.	Circum- flex.	Two dots.	One dot.	Wave or tilde.
āle ēve, they	ănd ĕnd	âir thêre	älms, all	ask, what	- err
īce, mỹ ōld	ĭn, mỹth ŏn	ôr	pïque move	son, wolf	sĩr
moon	lŏok	or			
ūse	ŭp	ûrge	rule	full	

## II. Equivalent Vocals.

	thêre, câre		done, sun move, rule, school wolf, pull, wool
$\ddot{i} = \ddot{e}$ $\ddot{o} = \ddot{a}$	pïque, wēak	$ \begin{array}{c} 0, & 1 \\ \bar{y} = \bar{1} \\ \bar{y} = \bar{1} \end{array} $	rhyme, time hymn, his

## III. Subvocals and Aspirates.

$ \begin{array}{c} \varsigma,  \varsigma h = s,  sh \\ \varepsilon,  \varepsilon h = k \end{array} $	çell, çhaise eame, ache	s = z th, vocal	haş, roşe theşe, thoşe
$\ddot{g}$ , hard $\dot{g} = \dot{j}$	ğive, ğet ġem, ġill	$     \begin{array}{l}       \underline{n} = ng \\       \underline{x} = gz     \end{array} $	ink, think example

## 30. Table of Elementary Sounds.

#### I. Vocals.

ā	ā-le,	āi-m	ĭ, ў	ĭ-t,	h-ў-mn
ä	ä-lms,	ä-rt	ō	ō-ld,	n-ō
a	a-ll,	b-a-ll	ŏ	ŏ-n,	n-ŏ-t
ă	ă-n,	m-ă-n	0, 00	m-o-ve,	m-oo-n
â	e-â-re,	â-ir	ū	ū-se,	m-ū-şe
å	ă-sk,	f-å-st	ŭ	ŭ-p,	b-ŭ-t
ē	ē-ve,	b-ē	û	û-rge,	b-û-rn
ě	ě-nd,	m-ĕ-n	ų, ŏo	f-ụ-ll,	w-ŏo-l
ě	h-e-r,	ē-rr	oi, oy	oi-l,	b-oy
ī, ÿ	ī-ce,	b-ÿ	ou, ow	ou-t,	ow-l

#### II. Subvocals.

b	b-i-b,	b-a-be	r	r-oa-r,	r-ea-r
d	d-i-d,	d-ea-d	th	th-ese,	wi-th
ģ	g-i-g,	g-a-g	v	val-ue,	v-ain
j	j-ar,	j-et	w	w-ell,	w-eb
1	l-u-ll,	te-ll	у	y-es,	y-et
m	m-ai-m,	ea-me	z	z-one,	z-est
n	n-u-n,	n-o-ne	zh, z	a-z'-ure,	sei-z'-ure
ng, n	ri-ng,	i- <u>n</u> -k			

## III. Aspirates.

f	f-i-fe,	o-ff	t	t-en-t,	t-ar-t
h	h-at,	h-ome		ch-ur-ch,	ch-ild
k	k-ite,	k-ill	sh	sh-all,	wi-sh
p	p-i-pe,	to-p	th		th-ree
s	s-un,	s-ame	wh		wh-y

## 31. Drill Table of Vocals.

ā	āle, fāil, dāy, they, vein, gāuge, breāk.
ä	äre, hälf, läugh, cälf, heärt, guärd, äunt.
a	all, awe, aught, broad, naught, ôught, thôught.
ă	ăn, ăt, ădd, ănd, băde, plăid, cătch, hănd.
â	âir, dâre, eâre, thêre, squâre, heir, êre, ê'er.
å	ånt, åsk, tåsk, gråss, elåss, påss, dånce.
a=ŏ	nŏt, what, blŏt, was, wand, wasp, swap.
ē	ēve, mē, bee, bēan, sēize, fiērce, niēce.
ě	ěnd, ěll, děaf, fěoff, said, says, yēs, gět.
ě	ērr, hēr, ĕarth, wēre, vērge, myrrh, thīrst, work.
e=ā	vein, deign, rein, they, prey, weight, neigh.
ê=â	thêre, whêre, âir, êre, bâre,nê'er, hâir, ê'er.
ī, ÿ	īce, īsle, nīne, fīre, lỹre, līe, līar, eÿe, aÿeş.
ĭ, ÿ	ĭn, pĭn, been, hỹmn, mỹth, sǐeve, buǐld.
ĩ=ẽ	gîrl, thîrst, fîrst, earn, learn, bîrd, thîrd, word.
ï=ē	pïque, clïque, ob lïque, po lïce, ma rïne.
ō	ōld, ōak, spōke, pōur, ōre, door, tōll, sew.
ŏ	ŏn, ŏdd, nŏt, dŏg, gŏt, lŏst, cŏst, ŏff, mŏss.
g, 50, u	move, moon, rule, school, do, to, route, true.
1	ôr, nôr, hôrse, warm, côrn, stôrm, ôught.
ô=a	
o=ŭ	són, dóne, fún, dóes, dóth, blood, flood.
o=oo=n	wolf, could, wood, would, book, cook, put.
ū	ūşe, mūşe, dūe, few, view, feud, tūne.
ŭ	ŭp, cŭp, bŭt, dŭst, trŭst, none, ton.
u=σ̄0=0	rule, rude, truth, youth, spoon, moon, move.
û	ûrge, pûrge, bûrn, tûrn, fûr, bûrr.
u=00=0	put, push, pull, puss, hook, wolf.
oi, oy	oil, boil, toil, boy, joy, coy, toy, roil.
ou, ow	out, our, ounce, bounce, owl, howl.
34, 511	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

## 32. Drill Table of Subvocals and Aspirates.

#### I. Subvocals.

b	bib, babe, bee, ebb, bribe, robe, beâr, but.
d	děad, died, dread, drowned, mend, dime.
ğ	gig, gag, grog, gîrl, gills, gig'gle.
ğ j l	joy, jog, just, jug, ģem, ģin, aģe.
1	lull, loll, tell, bell, wall, soil, boil.
m	main, same, name, mind, aim.
n	noun, nine, not, nine, not, knife, knoll.
r	(rough) room, rude, rule, round, roll, roar.
r	(smooth) or, ore, more, store, ear, pear.
V	valve, vale, vane, vine, live, love, of, vale.
W	will, wine, wave, wood, wan, west.
y	yes, yet, you, young, yoke, yam.
z, ş	zone, ooze, loşe, noşe, blaze, craze.
zh	azure, meașure, pleașure, treașure.
th	thy, thine, thus, with, blithe, bathe.
ng	king, ring, sing, rang, sang clang.
n	ink, wink, think, blink, rank, thank.
x=gz	exist, example, exhort, exhaust.

## II. Aspirates.

f	fife, if, fill, beef, buff, off, staff.
h	how, home, hill, hut, here, hail, hand.
k	kill, kick, cake, come, chyle, chyme.
p	pipe, ripe, pup, pop, pip, peep.
S	sauçe, çease, çite, çell, sense, çents.
t	tent, trout, tilt, trot, trust, twit, wit.
$\operatorname{sh}$	shall, shame, rash, dash, chaise, chute.
ch	chime, inch, rich, ditch, church, chop.
th	thin, teeth, pith, withe, threat, through.
x=ks	box, fox, ox, fix, mix, six.

Sound of Italian a, as  $\ddot{a}$ rm. Avoid the common provincialism of  $h\ddot{a}lf$  for hälf,  $l\ddot{a}f$  for läugh, etc.

ärt	bäth	fläunt	plä <b>′z</b> å
äre	päth	gäunt	llä'ma
älms	wräth	häunt	guä'va
bälm	läth	jäunt	läun'dry
eälm	pälm	lämb	läugh'ter
eälf	psälm	läunch	säun'ter
eälves	sälve	cräunch	jäun'dice
hälf	äunt	häunch	fä'ther
hälves	däunt	läugh	guä'no

## 34. Words Often Mispronounced.

Intermediate a as in ask. This is a medium sound between Italian a and short a. Avoid the two extremes: (1) That of Italian a as füst for fast, dürnce for dance, etc. (2) That of short a, as ask for ask, dance for dance, etc.

åsk	east	gråft	måst	åf'ter
ånt	elass	grånt	måsk	bås'ket
åft	eråft	glånce	påss	eås'ket
båsk	elåsp	gåsp	påst	fåst'er
bråss	dance	gråsp	råft .	mås'ter
blåst	dåft	håsp	shaft	mås'tiff
eåsk	dråft	håft	ståff	pås'tor
chant	fäst	låst	slånt	plås'ter
chânce	glass	lànce	tåsk	pås'ture
chäff	gråss	måss	trånce	råf'ter

The sound of long u is a compound sound formed of a slight sound of y joined with  $\sigma_0$  long. After d, t, l, u, and s, it is somewhat difficult to introduce the y sound. Avoid the two extremes: (1) That of overdoing the y sound so as to make  $d\bar{u}'ty$  sound like  $j\bar{u}'ty$ . (2) That of sounding u like  $\sigma_0$  long, as  $d\sigma_0'ty$  for  $d\bar{u}'ty$ .

ūse	€ũbe	dūe	lieū	sūit	pūre
fūșe	€ūre	sūe	view	deūce	lūre
mūse	tūbe	hũe	ewe	feūd	dūpe
mūte	tūne	flüe	new	slūice	dūne
lūte	plūme	dew	newş	jūice	füme
nūde	flüme	flew	flūte	jūte	Jūne

#### 36. Sound of Long u.

bū'gle	flū'id	mū'sic	hū'mid
€ū'bic	hū'man	pū'pil	hū'mor
dū'ty	jū'ry	pū'trid	nūi'sance
dū'el	lū'pĭne	stū'pid	neū'ter
dū'ly	lū'nar	stū'por	sūit'or
beaū'ty	lū'çid	tū'lip	tū'tor

## 37. Sound of Long u.

eon sti tū'tion	eom mū'ni ty	lū'na cy
el o eŭ'tion	lu gū'bri ous	lū'na tic
rev o lū'tion	eū'mu la tive	mū′și €al
in sti tū'tion	lū'min a ry	ĕd'ū eate
eon vo lů'tion	op por tū'ni ty	eăl'eū late
eom mū'ni cate	per pe tū'i ty	ŏb'dū rate

Sound of o as in move, and the equivalents, so as in moon, and u after r, as in rule. Rule rhymes with school; rule with mood; you with grew.

move	true	bruișe	ruth'less
prove	you	cruișe	tru'ant
lose	who	cru'el	truf'fle
shoeş	brute	gru'el	dru'id
dΩ	fruit	bru'tal	ru'mor
to	crude	bru'in	cou'pon
too	rude	fruit	bam boo'
two	prude	$\operatorname{sh} \overline{\operatorname{o}} \operatorname{t}$	ca nge'
tour	prune	pru'dent	re prove'
wound	truth	ru'in	re move'
route	youth	ru'ral	ba rouche'
shoot	booth	tru'ly	de tour'

## 39. Words Often Mispronounced.

## [By misplacing the accent.]

ab dö'men	eŏm'pro mişe	ex pö'nent
är'mis tice	€ŏn'ver sant	fôr'mid a ble
ad drěss'	€ŏm'plai şance	fĭ nănçe'
a děpt'	eon trib'ute	fron'tier
a dŭlt'	eon fis'eate	gri māçe'
al ly'	€on dō'lence	hăr'ass
ā're å	děf'i çit	, hỹ'gi ene
ăd'verse	dĕs'pie a ble	hy me ně'al
au rē'o la	děv'as tate	i dē'ā
ea nīne'	děş'ul to ry	il lŭs'trate
eon tour'	ěx'tant	in quīr'y
eŏn'vex	ex ploit'	in eŏm'par a ble
eŏn'strue	ěx'qui șite	in dĭs'pu ta ble
eŏm'plex	ěx'em pla ry	in ěx'plĭ ea ble
_		-

ĭn'ter est ing	lĕġ'is la ture	mis eŏn'strue
ĭm'pi ous	lěg'is la tor	ôr'tho e py
ir rěp'ar a ble	ly çē'um	oe eŭlt'
ir rěv'o ca ble	mag a zïne'	op p <b>ō'</b> nent
lăm'en ta ble	mu şē'um	pěr'emp to ry
lěg'is la tive	mĭs'chiev ous	pre těxt'

## 41. Words Often Mispronounced.

pre çēd'ence	re search'	so nō'rous
pre těnce'	ro bŭst'	te lěg'ra phy
py răm'i dal	ro mănce'	tĭ rāde'
py rī'tēş	rou tine'	tăp'es try
re çĕss'	rĕe'og nize	suăv'i ty
re flěx'	re trĭb'u tive	vā'ri e gāt ed
re course'	strat ěģ'ic	vā'ri o loid
re elūse'	su i çī'dal	vē'he ment

## 42. Words Often Mispronounced.

[By giving a wrong vowel sound.]

	[	8	4
ăn'swer	hov'er	mŏn'ad	pås'ture
åf'ter	hein'ous	mět'ric	phŏn'ic
bås'ket	hŭr'ry	mås'ter	ră'tion al
eŭr'ry	ĭ tăl'ies	măt'ter	răil'le ry
dŏç'ĭle	ĭs'o late	nā'ked	răth'er
ěn'ġĭne	jŏ€'und	noth'ing	säun'ter
ěp'och	jäun'diçe	ō'ral	slăn'der
ē'dict	jū'ven ĭle	ōn'ly	s <b>y</b> n'od
fŭl'some	kět'tle	pā'tri ot	s <b>ў</b> r <b>'</b> up
fět'id	lēi'şure	pā'tron	tru'ly
för'ger	läun'dry	prŏd'uct	tru'ant
glā'mour	läugh'ter	prŏd'uce	wound
ġĕn'u ĭne	mā'tron	prŏç'ess	yěs
hĕr'o ĭne	măr'ry	prěf'ace	yět

## 43. Spelling and Defining.

NOTE.—The following words in current use are frequently misspelled. Require both oral spelling and oral defining.

	]	[.	
bĭl'ious	ġўp'sum	lět'tuce	strỹeh'nĭne
băl'ance	gey'şer	lŭs'cious	vĭne'yard
frĭġ'id	gō'pher	măt'tress	vĭs'cid
gāu'ġer	heärk'en	môr'phine	wĭd'ow
gŭd'ġeon	lă <b>e'</b> quer	phthĭș'ie	whěth'er
ghêr'kin	lĭq'uor	prŏp'er	zĕph'yr
	I	I.	
be liēve'	ex hôrt'	re liēve'	be siēģe'
be nīgn'	ex ūde'	re ceive'	be liēf'
€a prïce'	ex haust'	re priēve'	de cēit'
ea tärrh'	im pūgn'	tra pēze'	re çēipt'
eom prișe'	in veigh'	ta boo'	a chiēve'
de mīșe'	ma līgn'	tat too'	de çēive'

de mīşe'	ma līgn'	tat toō'	de çēive'	
44. Spelling and Defining.				
		I.		
ăl eo hol	dĕs'i€ €	eate	kěr'o sene	
ăn'a lyze	děn'ti t	frĭçe	lau'da num	
ăn'thra çīte	ě€'sta s	sy	ŏb'se quieş	
ăq'ue duet	fär'çi e	eal	ŏph'i cleide	
erýs'tal line	glýç'er	ĭne	phŏs'pho rus	
ehrys'a lis	gŭt'tur	al .	phā'e ton	
		II.		
păr'rĭ çide	sĕp'a ra	ate	văç'il late	
păr'a sīte	săe'ri l	ege	ver'di gris	
săe'eha rīne	sĭb'yl l	ine	vĭs'çe rå	
sçĭn'til late	trăf'fic	k ing	věn til late	
sym'me try	t <u>ý</u> r'ran	nize	věs'i cle	
s <u>ý</u> n'o nym	văe'çin	ate	vĭ'ti ate	

## 45. Words Often Misspelled.

I.

as phăl'tum
ac quāint'ance
ba nä'na
elair voy'ance
di shĕv'el
e lĭx'ir

em băr'rass in i'tial im brōgl'io mos qui'to pa vil'ion pneu măt'ics

pro bŏs'cis ter rĭf'ie tar pau'lin to băe eo ve rā'çious zy mŏt'ie

II.

bal'us trade col on nade' guar an tee mign on ette mill'ion aire su per sede' ben'e fit ed eăt er pil lar mĭl'li ne ry de bāt'a ble ex ŏn'er ate ex hĭl'a rate in děl'i ble in flăm'ma ble i sŏs'ce les re sŭs'çi tate dĭph'the ri a pa răl'y sis

## 46. Words Often Misspelled.

I.

ăv'er age spěç'i men mū'çi laġe çÿl'in der u těn'sil pro jěe'tĭle ve lŏç'i ty ver bŏs'i ty ne çĕs'si ty sŭl'phur zĕph'yr vĭn'e gar

bĭs'euit fôr'feit taç'it eòv'er let sĕp'a rate prĭv'i lege

II.

är'ti şan çĭt'i zen pär'ti şan nŏv'içe môr'tise tôr'toise mẽr'chan dise pŭl'ver ize ěn'ter prişe păr'a lyze eŏm'pro mişe ăd'ver tişe eăp'i tal ize i tăl'i çişe laud'a ble au'di ble pŏs'si ble păs'sa ble

## 47. Words Often Misspelled

băl'lad	ẽr'mine	fŏr'age	grāin
săl'ad	vẽr'min	pŏr'ridge	skein
plŭmb'er	gāu'ġer	sēiz'ing	witch
drŭm'mer	wā'ger	pleaş'ing	which
văl'id	sēiz'ure	sneez'ing	switch
păl'lid	lēi'sure	tēaş'ing	hearse
			pûrse

## 48. Words Often Misspelled.

trñ'ly	elăp'boards	prŏp'er	môrt'gage
eŏl'leġe	wĕl'€ome	hŏp'per	hie'cough
věr'y	eăm'phor	çī'pher	buşi'ness
grăn'ite	eŏl'lar	eō′eoa	€ŏp'y
sehŏl'ar	€ol'or	grām'mar	pŏp'py
pře'nie	wăg'on	hăm'mer	ĭsth'mus

## 49. Words Often Misspelled.

as çĕn'sion	å ver'sion	es sĕn'tial	çe ta ceous
at těn'tion	pol i tĭ'cian	ju dĭ'cial	eon eŭr'rence
pre těn'sion	eon tri'tion	fie ti'tious	eon trīv'ance
eon věn'tion	dis sen'sion	ma lĭç'ious	in de pĕn dĕnce
ex těn'sion	dis těn'tion	se dĭ'tious	per se vēr'ance
op ti'cian	eom plex'ion	of fi'cious	sub sĭst'ence

## 50. Words Often Misspelled.

eon tĕst'ant	çÿn'i €al	pleū'ri sy	grăn'a ry
de scěnd'ant	vě'hi cle	sē'ere çy	eăn'ner y
ex pō'nent	rěç'i pe	sým'me try	ān'cient
de pěnd'ent	re çēipt'	sỹn'o nym	trăn'sient
ĭm'mi grant	re çēde'	eon dīgn'	ero quet'
ěm'i grant	re çĕss'	ar rāign'	ero chet'

## 51. Words Often Misspelled.

un fĭt'ted	to-dāy'	dĭs'syl la ble	pa rōle'
běn'e fit ed	to-night'	trĭ'syl la ble	en röll'
be gĭn'ner	to-mŏr'row	tăt too'	€au'li flow er
wăg'on er	hŏl'i day	ca nọe'	mŭsk'mel on
pŏş şĕs'sion	eon çīse'	ae crue'	fről'ick ing
in těn'tion	de viçe'	eon trōl'	pře'nick ing

## 52. Words Often Misspelled.

çĕl'lar	pre cede'	chĭe'o ry	eăl'en der
mûr'mur	pro ceed'	çĭn'na mon	ěm'a nate
mär'tyr	se çēde'	băl'us ter	lăb'y rinth
măn'ner	su€ €eed'	păr'al lel	ŏm'i nous
nā'dir	im pēde'	lĭl'ies	vĭġ'i lance
mā'jor	re trieve'	pĭt'ies	vī'o lence

## 53. Words Often Misspelled.

sŏl'ace	věr'i fy	sa gā'cious
măl'ice	těr'rĭ fy	prěv'a lent
lăt'tice	stū'pe fy	re lŭe'tant
lěťtuce	€ăp'tious	in elĕm'ent
ěs'sence	€on scious	eŭl'pa ble
pĭt'tance	vex ā'tious	erěďi ble

## 54. Words Often Misspelled.

V 41 3 3	W 403 0	- 43 * 3
vĭş'i ble	çĭv'il ize	eū′bi€ al
těn'a ble	ěn'ter prișe	măn'a €le
tăn ġĭ'ble	hěr'e sy	eom ie al
tām'a ble	făl'la cy	au'ri cle
ăg'o nize	€ū'ti cle	mět ri cal
erĭt'i cişe	ŏb sta cle	věn'tri ele

## 55. Words Often Misspelled.

ăp'pe tite	eom mĭt'tee	em băr'rass
erys'tal line	€o nŭn'drum	tar pau'lin
ěm'i nent	ea měl'lia	ex ŏn'er ate
ĭm'mi nent	ex hĭb'it	ex hĭl'a rate
mĭl li ner	as săs'sin	in flăm'ma ble
prŏp'a gate	bis sĕx'tĭle	ae eŏm'o date
pĭt'e ous	çin eho na	ex €rĕs'çence
pĭt'i ful	dĭ shĕv'el	pu sil lăn'i mous

## 56. Abbreviated Expressions.

Note.—The following contracted forms are allowable in poetry, in colloquial language, and in familiar letter-writing; but they are to be avoided, in general, in grave or serious composition or conversation. Pupils should be required to give an oral or a written sentence to illustrate the use of each contracted form.

ar'n't } aren't }	= are not	isn't	= is not
aren't	are not	mustn't	= must not
can't	= can not	shan't	= shall not
couldn't	= could not	shouldn'	t= should not
didn't	= did not	they'll	= they will
don't	= do not	they'd	= they would or had
doesn't	= does not	'twill	= it will
hadn't	= had not	wasn't	= was not
hasn't	= has not	we'll	= we will
ne'll	= he will	won't	= will not
ne'd	= he would or had	wouldn't	= would not
I'll	= I will	you'll	= you will
I'd	= I would or had	you'd	= you would or had

#### 57. Latin Words in Current Use.

a lum'ni graduates of a college or university cur ric'u lum a course of study a dogmatic assertion dic'tum de sid er a'tum a thing to be desired fac-sim'i le an exact copy flo'ra the vegetation of a place fau'na the animals of a place in'ter im intervening time lit er a'ti men of letters ră tion a'le a series of reasons se ri a'tim in regular order or series ul ti ma'tum a final proposition vi'a by way of vi'ce in place of ver batim word for word

## 58. Short Latin Phrases.

ad libitum, at pleasure. ad nauseam, to disgust. ad valo'rem, according to value. ad infini'tum, to infinity. ad interim, in the mean time. bo'na fi'de, in good faith. de novo, anew. ex officio, by virtue of office. in terro'rem, as a warning. in to'to, entirely. in esse, in actual being. in pos'se, in possible being. post mortem, after death. terra firma, solid earth.

si'ne di'e, without a day. in situ, in place; fixed. ipse dixit, mere assertion. nolens volens, willing or not. per contra, on the other hand. pari passu, with equal pace. per capita, by the head. per centum, by the hundred. per annum, by the year. per diem, by the day. per se, by itself. pro and con, for and against. pro forma, mere form. pro rata, in proportion. vi'va vo'ce, with living voice. vox pop'uli, voice of the people.

#### 59. Abbreviations of Latin Words and Phrases.

ex. gr. or e. g.  $}$  (exem'pli gratia), as for example.

et al. (et alii or alia), and others.

Ibid. or Ib. (ibidem), in the same place.

Id. (idem), the same [author].

i. e. (id est), that is; as, The Empire State, i. e., New York.

L. S. (locus sigilli), place of the seal [on a legal paper].

N. B. (nota be'ne), note well; take notice.

nem. con. (nem'ine contradicen'te), no one opposing.

Pro Tem. (pro tem'pore), for the time being.

q. v. (quod vi'de), which see, i. e., refer to.

Q. E. D. (quod erat demonstrandum), which was to be proved.

ss. (scilicet), namely; to wit [used in law].

viz. (videl'icet), namely; as follows.

vs. (versus), against; as, Case of Brown vs. Smith.

etc. (et cet'era), and others; and so forth.

## PART II.

## WORDS GROUPED AND DEFINED.

# 1. Language.

linguist A person skilled in many languages.

philologist One who has a scientific knowledge of lan-

guage.

grammar Treats of the use of words in sentences.

letters Characters of a written language.

hieroglyphics The sacred or picture writing of the an-

cient Egyptian priests.

idiom A form of expression peculiar to a language.

vernacular Belonging to the country of one's birth;

home-born; one's native tongue.

dialect A form of speech peculiar to a tribe or to a

part of a country.

provincialism A peculiar use or pronunciation of words in

some particular part of a country.

solecism A gross blundering in forms of expression.

Sanskrit The ancient language of the Hindoos, in which are written the religious books of

India.

Greek The classic language of Greece.

Latin The language of the ancient Romans.

## 2. Speech.

rhetoric The art of speaking correctly, elegantly,

and forcibly.

oration A formal speech delivered on some special

occasion.

harangue A declamatory speech to a multitude.

panegyric A public speech in high praise of some emi-

nent person.

eulogium A formal speech in praise of some person.

exordium The introductory part of a speech.

The concluding part of a speech.

philippic A speech abounding in fierce invective.

Romanic Pertaining to the languages which spring out of the Roman, or Latin tongue; also used as a general term to include the

Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, etc.

Anglo-Saxon The term applied to the English language as spoken by the early Teutonic peoples

of England.

Teutonic A general term including German, Dutch,
Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Gothic,

Saxon, etc.

The Classics The ancient Greek and Latin authors.

## 3. Rhetoric.

ambiguity A double meaning involved in the construc-

tion of a sentence.

analogy A correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different.

antithesis A contrast of thought or words.

apostrophe A turning away from the subject to address the absent or the dead as if present.

circumlocution A manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary; a talking around.

climax A manner of expression in which the parts of a sentence are so arranged as to rise in

strength to the last.

diction Choice of words; manner of expression.

epigram A witty, pointed saying.

euphemism A soft or mild term used to express in a more pleasing way a harsh or disagree-

able statement.

hyperbole An exaggerated form of expression.

irony A form of expression conveying the opposite of the ordinary meaning of the words.

metaphor An implied comparison conveyed by transferring to one object the qualities of another.

otner.

metonymy The putting of one term or word for another.

parody A burlesque imitation of a poem or composition.

A sentence in which the complete sense is suspended till the end.

personification The act of ascribing to anything the qualities of a person.

pun A play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning.

sarcasm A keen, biting, witty form of expression.

Satire The ridiculing of follies or vices.

simile An expressed comparison.

Solecism A blunder in grammar.

## 4. Words.

verbose Having more words than are necessary.

pleonasm Redundancy of words.

A needless repetition of the same words, or of the same ideas in different words.

synonyms Words having the same general meaning, but differing in their application.

etymology The true derivation of words; grammatical inflections.

orthography

orthoepy vocabulary The correct spelling of words.

The correct pronunciation of words.

A collection of words.

#### 5. Government.

politics

The science of government.

politician

A person actively engaged in the manage-

ment of public affairs.

statesman

A politician well versed in the science of government.

demagogue

A politician who panders to the prejudices or passions of the common people.

monarchy

A government whose head is an hereditary sovereign.

aristocracy oligarchy despotism A government in the hands of the nobility. A government in the hands of a few persons.

A government in which the power of the monarch is not limited by a constitution.

republic

A government administered by representatives and officials elected by the vote of the whole people, for short terms of office, and under which the liberties of the people are guaranteed by a written constitution.

anarchy rebellion Lack of government; political disorder.

An unsuccessful attempt by force of arms to overthrow the government.

insurrection

A sudden rising in arms against the government by a part of the people.

citizen

A person in whom are vested certain political rights and privileges; as, An Ameri-

can citizen.

subject

A person under the protection of a monarchy; as, A British subject.

#### 6. Elections.

elector A legally qualified voter.

naturalization The legal process by which an alien, or

foreigner, becomes a citizen.

election The act of voting or balloting for public

officers.

franchise The right of voting; right of franchise.

poll-list A list of the legal voters of an election

precinct.

canvass A political campaign.

candidate A person offering himself for election to

an office.

nominee A person named by some political conven-

tion as a candidate for office.

caucus A preliminary meeting of political leaders

for the purpose of considering political

questions.

convention A political meeting of elected party delegates for the purpose of nominating can-

didates.

## 7. Words Relating to Courts and Law.

court A tribunal for the administration of justice;

"the court" is also a term applied to the
judge in contradistinction to the counsel
or the jury.

judge A civil officer w

A civil officer who administers justice in law courts.

bench The seat where a judge sits; hence, "the bench" is a term used to denote all judges

taken as a body.

bar The place which counsel occupy in court: hence, "the bar" is a term used to denote the whole legal profession, or body of licensed attorneys-at-law.

lawyer A person licensed to practice law.

The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's plea

declaration and complaint.

plaintiff The party that brings an action or suit in court.

defendant The party against whom the action is brought.

The party that employs an attorney-at-law. client A condensed statement of a case in court. brief Surety given for a liberated prisoner's rebail

appearance in court.

To bring a prisoner before a court for trial. arraign The pronouncing of a penalty by the judge sentence against a convicted criminal.

Belonging to courts of law, or to a judge. judicial

the judiciary The judges as a body.

## 8. Crimes in Law.

misdemeanor A minor offence to which the law has not given a specific name.

crime A specific offence against the law.

indictment A written charge of crime made out by a grand jury.

The intentional killing of a human being murder with malice aforethought.

manslaughter The killing of a person in the heat of passion without premeditation.

The killing of a human being by act of man. homicide Defamation of the character of another by libel

writing, pictures, etc.

felony A crime of high grade punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison. The stealing of property of small value, petit larceny constituting a minor offence. grand The stealing of property above a specified larceny value, making a state-prison offence. The crime of wilfully setting fire to a arson building. The crime of breaking into a house for the burglary purpose of robbery. The crime of purposely giving false testi. perjury mony in court. Fraudulently making, altering, or imitating forgery a writing or the signature of another for the purpose of gain. peculation

The act of any official in appropriating public moneys to his own personal use. embezzlement The act of taking for one's own use money

or goods placed in his care.

bigamy The crime of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time.

> The maining of a person by depriving him of any of his members, such as the nose, ears, etc.

mayhem

The crime of attempting to overthrow the treason government, or of aiding an enemy in time of war.

mutiny Rebellion by soldiers or seamen against their officers.

## 9. Words Relating to Religion.

religion Any system of faith and worship. mythology The science which treats of the fabulous divinities of the ancient nations.

paganism The superstitious religious belief and wor-

ship of uncivilized tribes and nations.

Belief in the existence of a God. theism

Belief in the existence of God, but not in deism

revelation.

A disbelief in the existence of God. atheism pantheism A belief that the universe is God.

monotheism A belief in only one God.

polytheism A belief in the existence of many Gods. One who basely abandons his religion. renegade One who suffers death on account of martyr

religion.

One who has a wild and unreasoning fanatic

faith and zeal in his religion.

An authoritative statement of some part dogma

of a religious creed.

Sound in the creed of the church. orthodox Dissenting from the church creed. heterodox

The holy books consisting of the Old and Bible

the New Testament.

The sacred book of the Mohammedans. Koran The sacred writings of Brahmanism. Vedas

The form of faith and worship based upon Christianity

the Bible.

The religion based upon the teachings of mohammedanism Mohammed and the Koran.

A religion founded on the sacred books brahmanism called the Vedas.

A branch of Brahmanism, founded by buddhism Buddha.

A disbelief in the existence of spirit. materialism Articles of faith of a church or society. creed heretic

One who disbelieves the religion of the

oburch.

#### 10. Literature.

poetry Imaginative composition expressed in measured cadence or in rhyme.

The art of prose composition. (See page 29.)

oratory The art of eloquent and elegant public speaking.

history A record of past events (with the philosophy of cause and effect in the progress of events).

novelist A writer of fictitious literature.

A person devoted to literary pursuits.

Iterature The whole body of literary productions, usually excluding, however, those relating to positive science.

#### 11. Science.

science Classified and systematized knowledge.

That class of sciences which treats of numbers and magnitudes and their relations.

arithmetic That branch of mathematics which treats of numbers.

algebra That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of numbers or quantities by means of letters and other symbols.

geometry That branch of mathematics which treats of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

physics The science that treats of the material world.

The science that treats of plants.

zoology The science that treats of animals.

**chemistry** The science that treats of the composition of substances, both organic and inorganic.

ornithology The science that treats of birds. The science that treats of fishes.

biology The science that treats of the different

forces of life.

sociology The science that treats of the laws and the

development of human society.

metaphysics The scientific knowledge of the laws and actions of mind.

#### Oral Exercise.

Require pupils to name and define any other branches of science that they can think of.

#### 12. Art.

**artist** A general term applied to a painter, sculptor, engraver, etc.

studio The working-room of an artist.

cartoon A design of a large painting drawn on

paper.

caricature A drawing that represents with ridiculous

exaggeration.

fresco A method of painting on a freshly laid

stucco ground of lime and gypsum.

photograph A picture produced by the action of light

on chemically prepared paper.

statuette A small statue.

intaglio Any figure cut into a material; as, a seal.

cameo A precious stone carved in relief.

Require pupils to add and define 10 additional words relating to art.

## 13. Medicine.

physician A person who practices the art of healing; a doctor.

druggist One who deals in drugs or medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacy The art of preparing medicines.

therapeutics The art of discovering and applying me-

dicinal remedies.

nostrum A quack medicine.

panacea A remedy for all diseases.

regimen A course of living for the attainment of

health.

anodyne A medicine for alleviating pain.

#### 14. Diseases.

asthma A disease causing difficulty in breathing.

pneumonia An inflammation of the lungs.

diphtheria A disease chiefly affecting the throat.

phthisic A wasting away of the lungs.
influenza A prevailing cold, or catarrh.

bronchitis An inflammation of the bronchia, or tubes

connected with the windpipe.

neuralgia A disease of a nerve and its branches.

paralysis A disease of the nerves, causing loss of

voluntary motion.

meningitis Inflammation of the membrane of the brain

or the spinal cord.

hydrophobia A disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.

A kind of madness brought on by long-con-

A kind of madness brought on by long-continued and excessive use of spirituous

liquors.

tremens

epidemic A prevailing disease arising from a wide-

spread cause.

## 15. Business Transactions-Money.

money A circulating medium for the doing of

specie Gold or silver coin.

coin Gold, silver, or other stamped metal cur-

rent as money.

currency The money of a country; as, "paper" cur-

rency, "hard" or coin currency.

bullion Gold or silver in bars or in the mass.

"greenbacks" The popular name given to United States legal-tender notes.

mint A place where specie currency is coined.

bank-bills The paper currency issued by banks.

inflation An excessive issue of paper currency, not

redeemable in gold or silver coin.

paper money Promises by a government or a bank to pay in gold and silver the sum specified on

the face of the note or bill.

resumption "Resuming specie payments" means re-

deeming paper money with coin.

capitalist One who possesses a large amount of mone

or stocks.

usurer One who loans money at an exorbitant rate

of interest.

pawnbroker One who loans money in small sums on per-

sonal property pledged in payment.

## 16. Business Terms.

bank An establishment for the custody, loaning,

exchange, or issue of money.

draft Or Bill of Exchange—A written order for money, drawn in one place and payable

in another.

drawer The maker of the draft.

drawee The party on whom the draft is drawn.

A written order to the bank for the pay

ment of a specified sum of money.

note A written promise to pay a certain sum of money.

stock-broker A broker who deals in stocks.

brokerage The commission paid a broker for buying or selling stocks for others.

"bulls and the Bulls" are brokers that try to make a rise in the value of stocks, and "bears" are those who operate for a fall.

interest The sum paid for the use of money.

discount Or "per cent off," is a sum deducted from a bill or debt paid cash down before it becomes due.

bonds Written obligations by corporations or by governments to pay specified sums of money at a certain time, with a certain rate of interest.

## 17. Real Estate.

real estate Property in lands and buildings, as distinguished from personal or movable property.

title The legal right by which real estate is held.

deed A written document, signed, witnessed, or attested before a notary public, making a legal conveyance of the title to real estate.

mortgage A conveyance of real estate as security for the payment of a promissory note, to become null and void on payment of the note.

lien A legal right to hold property until a claim upon it has been paid.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words relating to real estate.

## 18. Agriculture.

farming The cultivation of a farm; agriculture.

horticulture The cultivation of a garden.
floriculture The cultivation of flowers.

arboriculture The cultivation of trees or shrubs. sericulture The cultivation of the silk-worm.

arboretum A place in which different kinds of trees

are cultivated.

conservatory A greenhouse for the cultivation of exotic

or tender plants.

hot-house A glass-covered house kept warm for the

cultivation of exotics.

arable Capable of cultivation; tillable.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words under this head.

#### 19. Mechanic Arts.

architecture The art of planning and erecting buildings.

vestibule The porch or entrance into a building.

A support or abutment of a building.

corridor A gallery around a building.

rotunda A building that is round, both on the in-

side and outside.

amphitheatre An oval or circular building, having seats

rising one above another all around the

walls on the interior.

renaissance A style of decorative art freer than the

antique, but resulting from the antique.

## 20. Exercise in Defining.

Define in your own words, or by referring to the dictionary, the following groups of words:

#### I. Poetry.

doggerel	epic	stanza	rhyme
blank verse	lyric	canto	poet
prosody	sonnet	couplet	rhymester

#### II. Sculpture and Painting.

picture	statue	bust	statuette
drawing	intaglio	cast	cameo
portrait	model	image	medallion

#### III. Music.

overture	oratorio	organist	flageolet
symphony	dirge	pianist	trombone
serenade	requiem	vocalist	ophicleide

# 21. Exercise in Defining.

#### I. Debts.

debtor	liquidation	assets	suit
creditor	insolvency	surety ·	dun
solvent	bankrupt	attachment	receipt

## II. Partnership.

capital	assessment	insurance	premium
stock	dividend	policy	company

# 22. Exercise in Grouping Words.

Teachers will require pupils to make out lists of the technical words used in the various industrial pursuits, such a::

1.	Agriculture.	4.	Lumbering.	7.	Dressmaking.
2.	Mining.	5.	Stock-raising.	8.	Shoemaking.
3.	Commerce.	6.	Dairying.	9.	Printing, etc.

#### 23. Words Relating to War.

campaign	The time that an army keeps the field
	either in action, marches, or in camp.
himana	The model of a sub-la sum in the control of

bivouac The watch of a whole army in case of danger.

reconnaissance An examination of the position of an opposing army, for military operations.

armistice A temporary cessation of hostilities in time of war.

cartel An agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war.

conscription An act of the government drafting citizens into the army.

## 24. Spelling and Defining.

#### I. Arms.

ammunition	battery	carbine	shell
powder	mortar	breech-loader	bullet
cartridge	musket	revolver	saber
ordnance	rifle	projectile	knapsack

## II. Army.

regulars brigade infantry s	artillery harp-shooters parracks
-----------------------------	--

## III. Soldier.

dragoon	ensign	general	conscript
grenadier	lieutenant	marshal	deserter
zouave	captain	veteran	picket
artillery-man	major	volunteer	scout

Require pupils to collect 25 additional words relating to arms, army, or soldier.

#### 25. Commercial Terms.

merchant	house	warehouse
tradesman	firm	depot
salesman	company	office
clerk	concern	imports
grocer	merchandise	exports
broker	goods	dry-goods
peddler	wares	hardware
store-keeper	commodities	breadstuffs
	tradesman salesman clerk grocer broker peddler	tradesman firm salesman company clerk concern grocer merchandise broker goods peddler wares

## 26. Education.

instruction	lesson	school-mistress	school
learning	lecture	pedagogue	college
knowledge	teacher	professor	university
teaching	instructor	educationist	academy
training	tutor	educator	seminary
schooling	preceptor	scholar	institute
drilling	school-master	pupil	kindergarten

## 27. Generic Term, Change.

mutable Subject to change; changeable.

convertible Capable of being changed.

vicissitude Regular change or succession

Regular change or succession from one

thing to another.

reversal Change to the opposite.

The act of changing back.

transmutation A change of one substance into another.

transposition A change of position.

Machange of dwelling-place.

innovation A change made by introducing something

new.

amendment A change for the better in manners or morals.

reciprocity An equal interchange of rights or privileges.

commutation A change of punishment; a change in

rates of fare; as, a commutation ticket.

in statu quo Without change.

metempsychosis The doctrine of the passing of the soul of

man after death into the body of some

animal

vacillation The act of changing mentally from one

side to another; wavering.

erratic Changing irregularly; wandering.

stable Not subject to change.

fickle Changeful; unstable; inconstant.

oscillation Act of moving back and forth.

# 28. Writing and Printing,

calligraphy Handwriting.
calligraphy Fine writing.
transcript A written copy.

autograph One's own handwriting.

hieroglyphics The sacred writing of the priesthood of

Egypt.

telegram A written telegraphic despatch. orthography The correct writing of a word.

manuscript Written by hand.

amanuensis One who writes what another dictates.

endorse To write on the back.

escritoire A writing-desk with drawers.

typography The art of printing.

bibliography Knowledge of the history of books.

Require pupils to collect and define additional words relating to writing and printing.

## 29. Generic Term, Name.

nominal Existing only in name.

noun The name of anything.

surname The family name.
pseudonym A fictitious name.

nom de plume The assumed name of a writer.

anonymous Without a name, or name unknown.

cognomen Family name; surname.

Make a misapplied name.

nickname A familiar or an opprobrious name.

nameless Without a name.
nomenclature A list of names.

homonyms Words pronounced alike, but spelled dif-

ferently.

30. Generic Term, Time.

**chronology** The science of computing the dates of past events.

anachronism An error in computing time by which events are misplaced in order of occurrence.

antediluvian Existing before the deluge.

prehistoric Existing before the time of written his-

tory.

epoch A point of time marked by some great

event.

era A series of years reckoned from some

fixed point of time.

eternal Existing without beginning or without

end.

millennium A period of a thousand years. contemporaneous Existing at the same time.

procrastination The act of putting off until to-morrow

or some future time.

hebdomadal Occurring every seven days. quotidian Occurring every day.

ephemeral Existing only for a day.

longevityLong life; old age.transientOf short duration.chronicLasting a long time.

evanescent Fleeting; passing away; momentary.

perpetual Lasting forever.

perennial Lasting through the year; perpetual.

chronometer A clock or watch which keeps exact time.

almanac A yearly calendar. coeval Of the same age.

pristine Former; belonging to the earliest time.

quondam Former.

superannuated Impaired by old age; worn out.

matutinal Pertaining to the morning.

## 31. Spelling and Defining. Sea Terms.

cable top-sail larboard binnacle anchor shrouds leeward compass grapnel windward spars fathom hawser yards helm knot main-mast canvas wheel cargo mizzen-mast oakum rudder cabin fore-mast rigging ballast keel starboard jury-mast salvage deck square-rigged log-book bulwarks

## 32. Vehicle.

carriage phaeton sleigh cart wagon buggy sled wheel-barrow coach omnibus ambulance truck chaise stage-coach dray car

#### 33. Words Sometimes Confounded.

can'vas Sails; cloth; as, the ship spread all her canvas.

A political campaign; to examine; as, the Presidential Canvass; Canvass the matter well.

cur'rants Fruit; as, Currants are red and sour.
cur'rents Streams; as, Ocean-currents.

com'plement Praise; as, The compliment was merited.
Full number; as, The ship has her complement of many of ma

ment of men.

con'fident Sure; as, I was confident of success.

Con'fident Trusted friend; as, He was my only confident at school.

told tolled "They went and told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the bell."—Hood.

desert' Forsake; as, Never desert your friends.

dessert' Our dessert consisted of delicious fruit.

Compose; as, Indite a sonnet to my lady's

eyebrow.

indict' To charge; as, Indict the criminal for murder.

man'tel The mantel of Italian marble.

man'tle The king's mantle was of costly furs. sta'tionary Fixed; as, The cars were stationary for an

hour.

sta'tionery Stationers deal in stationery; i. e., writing materials, etc.

prin'cipal Chief; as, His principal ob'ject was money.

prin'ciple Rule of action; as, A principle of morality.

#### 34. Class Exercise.

Distinguish the following pairs of words, making a free use of the dictionary.

cel'lar au'ri cle a loud' cru'el al lowed crew el sel ler or a cle ac ci dents ca ret borne can non ac ci dence bourne car at can on al tar cap'i tal ce re al con ri er cap i tol cur ri er al ter se ri al

er
er

# 35. Words Distinguished by Accent.

In the *nouns* or *adjectives* the accent is on the first syllable; in the *verbs*, on the last syllable.

verbs, on the la	st syllable.
ac'cent	Accent' the second word by placing the
ac cent'	ac'cent on the last syllable.
ab'sent	He was ab'sent without cause, but promised
ab sent'	not to absent' himself again.
con'cert	We must concert' measures for acting in
con cert'	con'cert.
con'tract	If you will contract' to do the work, I will
son tract'	sign the con'tract at once.
en'trance	The music will entrance' you on your en'trance
en trance'	into the hall.
in'cense	In'cense is perfume exhaled by fire; hence, to
in cense'	incense' means to inflame or fire the feelings.
per'mit	The agent will not permit' you to enter the
per mit'	mills without a written per'mit.
prod'uce	The farmers send all the prod'uce which they
prō duce'	produce' to the New York market.
prŏj'ect	To project' means to throw forward; hence,
pro ject'	a proj'ect is something planned, or thrown
	forward by the mind.

#### 36. Class Exercise.

Explain the difference, and illustrate by using in sentences.

ab'stract	con'vict	fre'quent	ref'use
ab stract'	con vict'	fre quent'	re fuse'
con'duct	des'ert	im'port	sub'ject
con duct'	de sert'	im port'	sub ject'
con'sort	es'cort	im'press	trans'port
con sort'	es cort'	im press'	trans port'

# 37. Miscellaneous Words. Spelling and Defining.

aph'o rism	A short, pithy saying.
ap'o thegm	A terse, pointed saying.
au'top sy	Medical examination of a corpse.
a nach'ro nism	A misplacing of events in order of time.
am a teur'	One who studies art, but not as a pro-
	fession.
aus'pi ces	Patronage; protection.
an'ti dote	A remedy for poison.
an i mad ver'sion	Severe censure or criticism.
a poc'ry phal	Of doubtful authority or authenticity.
al lu'vi al	Relating to deposits made by water.
ad ven ti'tious	Accidental; foreign; casual.
ad o les'cence	Age between boyhood and manhood.
au rif'er ous	Bearing or yielding gold.
ar gen tif'er ous	Bearing or yielding silver.
a gra'ri an ism	The doctrine of the equal division of
	lands or fields; communism.
ab o riģ'i nes	The primitive inhabitants of a country.
au tom'a ton	A self-moving machine.
	-

A little animal invisible to the naked

eye; plural, animal'cules.

an i mal'cule

an i mal'cu la Little animals; the plural of animal'.

culum. Animalculæ is incorrect.

Ar chæ ol'o gy
The science of antiquities.
ar'chives
Government records.

biv'ouac An encampment without tents.
bi tu'men Petroleum; coal-oil; asphaltum.

cach in na'tion Loud laughter.

com'plai sant Seeking to please by manners.

com pla'cent Being self-satisfied.

chi me'ra A vain, idle, unreal fancy.
char'la tan A chatterer; quack; humbug.

con nois seur' A critic of fine arts.

cod'i cil An addition or supplement to a will.

con'so nant Agreeing with; a letter sounded with the

## 39. Spelling and Defining.

car niv'o rous Feeding on flesh.

cor'ru ga ted Wrinkled; ridged; furrowed.

Having the appearance of a corpse.

cal ca're ous Having chalk or lime.

con va les'cent Recovering from sickness; getting well.

cen trif'u gal
cen trip'e tal
cha lyb'e ate
caout'chouc

Cen trip'e tal
cha lyb'e ate
caout'chouc

(koo'chook) India rubber.

ca'per To skip like a goat; to dance.

ce ram'ic Pertaining to pottery.

cha grin' A gnawing of the mind; vexation; mor-

tification.

com'pro mise A settlement by mutual agreement.

con stel la'tion A cluster of stars.

cor us ca'tion A sudden spark or flash of light.

cos mog'o ny Theory of the creation.

co'te rie A small select company of friends; a

club; a social set.

cro chet' Fancy knitting by means of a hook.

crotch'et A whim or conceit.

chi ca'ne ry Mean tricks; petty wrangling.

cur mud'geon (Corruption of corn-merchant) a mean,

miserly person.

cyn'o sure Center of attraction; the north star.

di shev'eled Spread loosely and disorderly.
der e lic'tion The act of forsaking entirely.
dec'a logue The ten commandments.

de coc'tion An extract made by boiling or steeping

anything.

## 41. Spelling and Defining.

de lir'i ous Having a delirium; wandering in mind; insane.

des'ic ca ted Dried up; thoroughly dried.

di ag no'sis Judging of a disease by the symptoms.

dis cern' To perceive in all its parts.

dit'to (do.) The same thing; that which has been said.

dy nam'ic Relating to power or force. e lu'ci date To make lucid or clear.

et y mol'o gy ex or'bi tant

The true derivation or origin of words.

Excessive; going beyond its usual limits.

el ee mos'y na ry Relating to alms-giving; charitable.

ex trav'a sate To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

em pir'ic al Founded on experiment alone.

em pir'i cism Quackery; the practice of medicine without a regular medical education.

el'i gi ble Fit to be elected or chosen; suitable; desirable.

es'pi on age Practice or employment of spies; a close

watch.
eb ul li'tion The act of boiling.

e phem'e ral Existing only for a day; short-lived.

ef flo resce' To blossom out.
ef fete' Worn out with age.

e lim'in ate

To turn out of doors; to leave out.

e lix'ir

The quintessence of anything.

es'cu lent Fit to be used for food by man; eatable;

edible.

eu'phu ism
ex u da'tion
An oozing out through the pores.

fe'brile Pertaining to fever.

## 43. Spelling and Defining.

flag el la'tion The act of whipping, flogging, or scourging.

fa ce'tious Witty; humorous; funny; droll. far'ci cal Relating to a farce; ludicrous.

fer'rule A metal ring on a staff to keep it from

splitting.

fer'ule A wooden rule.

fil'i gree Ornamental work of gold or silver wire.

Fertaining to the public treasury or rev-

enue.

fri'a ble Capable of crumbling.

frip'per y Useless trifles.

flum'mer y Anything worthless, light, or insipid;

ful'min ate To hurl lightning; to explode.

guer'don A reward or recompense. guer ril'la An irregular soldier.

gran'ite A rock composed of grains, quartz, feld-

spar, and mica.

A species of granite in which hornblende sy'e nite

takes the place of mica.

Feigning to be what one is not. hy poc'ri sy hy'gi ene The science that treats of health. hal lu ci na'tion A wandering of the mind; delusion. hom'o nym

A word having the same sound as an-

other, but a different meaning.

The treatment of diseases by cold water. hy drop'a thy An exaggerated form of expression. hy per'bo le hi a'tus A gap; an opening; a defect; a pause.

Easily irritated or provoked. i ras'ci ble Not capable of being repaired. ir rep'a ra ble

## 45. Spelling and Defining.

ir rev'o ca ble Not capable of being revoked or altered. Not capable of being corrected or rein cor'ri gi ble formed.

Not capable of being retrieved. ir re triev'a ble Not capable of being spoken. in ef'fa ble in su'per a ble Not capable of being overcome. Not capable of being fatigued. in de fat'i ga ble Not capable of being searched into. in scru'ta ble

Not poisonous; harmless. in noc'u ous

Native, born, or originating in a country. in dig'e nous

in nu en'do An indirect allusion. State of being alone. is o lation

To insert a spurious word or passage. in ter'po late

Mutually destructive. in ter ne'cine

id i o syn'cra sy Peculiarity of temperament.

id'i om A form of expression peculiar to a lan-

guage.

ig no ra'mus An ignorant person making a pretence to

knowledge.

im pe cun'i ous Having no money. in fin i tes'i mal Infinitely small.

in fu so'ri a Microscopic animals in water.

in vei'gle To entice; to delude.

i so ther'mal Having an equal degree of heat.
i tin'er ant One who travels from place to place.

in ex'pli ca ble Not able to be explained.

lu gu'bri ous Mournful; sad.

lab'y rinth A place full of winding passages. lit i ga'tion The act of carrying on a lawsuit.

## 47. Spelling and Defining.

ma raud'er
men ag'e rie
mer e tri'cious
mu nic'i pal

A collection of foreign or wild animals.
Having a gaudy appearance; false.
Pertaining to a city or town.

mon o ma'ni a Insanity on one subject.
ma la'ri a Bad air; noxious exhalations causing

fever.

mal'con tent One who is disaffected.

mal'le a ble Capable of being hammered out.

mel lif'lu ous Flowing as with honey; sweet-flowing.

me trop'o lis
mer'ce na ry
mag nan'i mous
Great-souled; noble.

mag nil'o quent Speaking in a pompous or bombastic style.

me di o'cre Middling, or moderate.

mol'e cule A little mass; a minute particle of matter.

mon'o lith A shaft of a single stone.

mo nop'o ly
mu nif'i cent

The sole power of dealing in anything.
Present-giving; liberal; generous.

my thol'o gy

The science of myths.
A record of deaths.

nec'ro man cy

The art of revealing future events by a pretended communication with the

dead.

ne fa'ri ous Wicked in the extreme. Retributive justice.

nep'o tism Fondness for nephews; favoritism to

one's relatives.

non cha lance' Coolness; self-possession; indifference.

nu mis mat'ics The science of coins and metals.

## 49. Spelling and Defining.

na ive te' Native simplicity; artlessness.

nup'tial Pertaining to marriage.
om niv'o rous Feeding on all kinds of food.

os'cil late To swing to and fro.
os'si fy To change into bone.
o dor if'er ous Diffusing a sweet odor.

o bes'i ty Extreme corpulence or fatness.

ob'so lete Gone out of use. ob so les'cent Going out of use.

oc'ci put The back part of the head or skull. Covered over; hidden; unknown.

oc to ge na'ri an One who is eighty years old. oph thal'mi a Inflammation of the eyes.

op pro'bri um Contemptuous reproach; disdain.

op'ti mist One who holds that everything is for the best.

or'gies Drunken nocturnal revelry.
ob se'qui ous Basely submissive; cringing; fawning.

os'tra cize To banish from society.

pres'tige Influence arising from past conduct.

par'a phrase A loose or free rendering.

phleg mat'ic Not easily excited; sluggish; dull; cold.

pan'to mime A representation by mute action.

par'ri cide The murder, or the murderer, of a parent. par'a site One who feeds upon another; a hanger-on.

pro pi'tious Disposed to be favorable.

pet'ri fy To change into stone.

# 51. Spelling and Defining.

pu'tre fy To become rotten.
pla'gi a rism Literary stealing.
per tur ba'tion Disturbance; confusion.
pe des'tri an One who goes on foot.

pre di lec'tion

per ti na'cious

pu sil lan'i mous

pug na'cious

ped a go'gics

per'i phrase

ped'ant

A liking or preference beforehand.

Inclined to fight; quarrelsome.

Thoroughly tenacious; holding obstinately to anything.

Mean-spirited; little-souled; cowardly.

One who makes a vain display of learning.

The science of teaching.

A roundabout way of speaking; circum-

locution.

per ni'cious Killing utterly; exceedingly destructive. Per pet'u al Continuing indefinitely; never-ceasing.

State of being clear; free from obscurity.

pes'si mist One who complains of everything as being for the worst.

par a pher na'li a Ornaments; trappings; appendages.

pet'ti fog ger
phle bot'o my

A lawyer who practises only in petty cases.
The act of cutting a vein; blood-letting.

pre co'cious Ripe before the natural time.

pre da'ceous Living by prey.

pre var'i cate To evade the truth; to quibble.

psy chol'o gy The science of the mind.

quer'u lous
quan'da ry
ram'i fy

Habitually fretful or complaining.
Doubt; uncertainty; perplexity.
To separate into branches.

ram'i fy To separate into branches.
ric o chet' A rebounding or rolling along.

ra pa'cious Seizing by force; subsisting on prey;

ravenous.

## 53. Spelling and Defining.

rec i proc'i ty A mutual obligation, advantage, or right.

re con'nais sance A preliminary survey. ra ti oc in a'tion The act of reasoning.

re sus'ci tate To bring to life again after apparent

death, as by drowning.

re cip'ro cal . Done by each to the other; given and

received; mutual.

rem i nis'cence That which is recalled to mind; recollecren'dez vous An appointed place of meeting. [tion.

rep ar tee' A smart, witty, and ready reply. re spond'ent One who responds or answers.

sol'e cism A gross deviation from the rules of

grammar.

sub'tle ty Acuteness; sharpness.

sac'cha rine Having the quality of sugar.

scin'til late To emit sparks; to sparkle.

sar coph'a gus A stone coffin.

sym met'ri cal Proportional in all parts. si mil'i tude Likeness in all parts. Similar in meaning.

soph'is try Specious or fallacious reasoning.
su per cil'i ous Lifting of the eyebrows; disdainful.

su per fi'cies The upper face or surface.

su per'flu ous Overflowing; more than enough.

su per sede' To take the place of. sur veil'lance Inspection; watchfulness.

tal'is man Something superstitiously used as a charm.

ter gi ver sa'tion A turning of the back; a subterfuge; an unexpected change; fickleness of con-

duct.

tur'pi tude Extreme depravity.

tes'sel la ted Formed in squares of mosaic work.
tel'e gram A message sent by telegraph.

tel'e phone An instrument for conveying sound to a distance by means of electricity.

# PART III.

# ETYMOLOGY.

002000

# SECTION I.-PREFIXES.

#### 1. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Prefixes.

NOTE.—Require pupils to define every word given under the head of "Examples," and to add one or more words as illustrations.

Model.—A-shore = on shore; a-bed = in bed; a-wake = to wake  $out\ of$  sleep.

Prefix.	Force.	Examples	
a-	(on, in, at,	a-shore	a-bed
a-	out of, from.	a-rouse	a-stern
	( to make,	be-friend to are	be-little
be-	{ intensive,	be-fall	be-moan
	(by, in, over.	be-side	be-daub
fore-	beforehand.	fore-tell'	fore-sight V
for-	from, away.	for-bid	for-bear
mis-	wrong, wrongly.	mis-deed	mis-lead /
on-	on.	on-set	on-slaught /
out-	from, beyond.	out'-break	out-do'
over-	above, beyond.	over-flow'	over-look'
	( not (in adj.)	un-wise	un-fair
un-	( reversion (in v.)	un-do	un-twist
under-	beneath, below.	under-lie'	un'der-brush
up-	above, over.	up-lift'	up'-land
with-	against, back.	with-draw'	with-hold'

#### 2. Blank Book Exercise.

# Require each pupil to collect a list

- (1) Of 40 words having the prefix out-.
- (2) Of 50 adjectives having un-; also 10 verbs.

## 3. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
a- )	finama	a-vert,	to turn from.
ab-	from,	ab-rupt,	broken off.
abs-	off.	abs-tract',	to draw from.
ad-	at, to.	ad-here',	to stick to.
ambi-	both, around.	ambi-ent,	going around.
ante-	before.	ante-cedent,	going before.
bis-, bi-	two, twice.	bi-sect,	to cut in two.
circum-	around.	circum-spect,	looking around.
con-	together, with	. con-nect,	to join together.
contra-	against.	contra-dict,	to speak against.
de-	down, from,	ae-press,	to press down.
	(from, away.	dis-pel,	to drive away.
dis-	reversion (v.)	dis-obey,	the reverse of obey.
	( not (adj.)	dis-honest,	not honest.
OW	out of, from,	ex-haust,	to draw out of.
ex-	beyond.	ex-ceed,	to go beyond.
en-	to make.	en-act,	to make an act.

## 4. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

			,
Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
extra-	beyond.	extra-ordinary,	beyond ordinary.
in-	(into (v.)	in-vade,	to go into.
111-	\ not (adj.)	in-sane,	not sane.
inter-	between.	inter-pose,	to place between.
intro-	within.	intro-duce,	to lead within.
juxta-	near.	juxta-position,	near position.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
non-	not.	non-sense,	not sense.
ob-	ayainst.	ob-struct,	to build against.
non	\ through.	per-vade,	to go through.
per-	thoroughly.	per'fect,	made thoroughly.
pen-	nearly.	pen-insula,	nearly an island.
post-	after.	post-pone',	to place after.
pre-	before.	pre-cede,	to go before.
pro-	forth.	pro-ceed,	to go forth.
re-	y back.	re-vert,	to turn back.
	again.	re-affirm,	to affirm again.

#### 5. Latin Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Example.	Definition.
retro-	backwards.	retro-spect,	a looking backwards.
se-	aside.	se-cede,	to go aside.
semi-	half.	semi-tone,	a half tone.
sub-	under.	sub-scribe,	to write under.
super- {	over.	super-vise,	to oversee.
super-	beyond.	sur-pass,	to go beyond.
trans-	across.	trans-gress,	to step across.
ultra-	beyond.	ultra-marine,	beyond marine.
vice-	instead of.	vice-roy,	in place of the king.

#### 6. Blank Book Exercise.

- I. Write 20 words having the prefix ad-; 20 with con-.
- II. 20 words with dis-; with ex-; with in-; with re-.
- III. 10 words with ob-; 5 with inter-; 5 with pro-.

## 7. Euphonic Changes in Prefixes.

NOTE.—The final consonant of some prefixes is changed into the first letter of the root word, or is dropped; and, in words that have come into English through the French, the Latin forms have undergone material modifications.

to			
4-12	ac cede'	an nex'	at tack'
ad- 0	ac quire	ap ply	at tain
au-	af fix	ar range	al lege
ilour-	ag grieve	as sent	a gree
walk	col lect	cor rect_	co here
CON- =	com mand	com mix	co eval
ex- frame	ef fect	e lude	e vade
in-mot=to	il legal	im pious	ir regular
Nan I	en quire	im press	ir rigate
ob- against	oc cur'	of'fer	op pose'
per-	pol lute'	pel lucid	par'don
pro-	por tend	pur sue'	pur'pose
sub- wall	suc ceed'	sup press'	suf fuse'
sub- N=	sug gest'	sus pend'	sum'mon
super-	sur'face	sir loin	sur'name
controls			
U			

## 8. Blank Book Exercises.

I. Collect and write 20 words to illustrate any of the euphonic changes of the prefix ad-.

II. 20 words to illustrate the prefix in-.

III. 20 words to illustrate con-.

## 9. Greek Prefixes.

Prefix.	Force.	Examp	les.
an-, a-	not, without.	an-archy	without rule.
ana-	away, from.	ana-t'omy,	a cutting away.
anti-	against.	anti-p'athy,	a feeling against.
amph-	both, around.	amphi-theater,	a double theater.
apo-	from, asunder	apo-s'trophe,	a turning away.
cata-	down.	cata-ract,	a rushing down.
dia-	through, two.	dia-m'eter,	measure through.
dis-, di-	two, twice.	di-ph'thong,	two sounds in one.
dys- (dus)	ill, difficult.	dys-pepsia,	difficult digestion.

#### ETYMOLOGY.

			THIE OFF W.
Prefix.	Force.	Exampl	
en-	on, in.	em-phasis,	stress upon.
epi-	upon.	epi-taph,	upon a tomb.
eu-	well.	eu-phonic,	sounding well.
hyper	above, over.	hyper-critical,	over-critical.
hypo-	under.	hypo-th'esis, {	that which is placed under.
meta-	{ after, with, } change. }	meta-morphosis	
para-	{ beside, con- } trary to. }	para-llel, {	beside one another.
peri-	round, with.	peri-m'eter,	measure round.
pro-	before.	pro-logue,	what is said before.
syn-	together, with	. syn-tax,	a putting together.

## 10. Blank Book Work.

- 1. Collect and define 5 words having the prefix ant- or anti-.
  - 2. Define the word ambidextrous.
  - 3. Collect and define 5 words having the prefix cata-.
  - 4. Five words having the prefix meta-.
  - 5. Five words having the prefix syn-.

# SECTION II.—SUFFIXES.

II. Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

DEFINING MODEL.—begg-ar, one who begs

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ar	one who.	begg-ar	li-ar
-ard	one who.	drunk-ard	slugg-ard
-dom	state of being. dominion.	free-dom king-dom	wis-dom earl-dom

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
	( to make.	hard-en	fast-en
-en	made of, like. past part.	wood-en	earth-en
	past part.	writt-en	driv-en
	plural.	ox-en	ki-ne
ed	past part.	lov-ed	di-ed
	(one who.	farm-er	driv-er
-er	{ that which.	dipp-er	ladd-er
	more.	fast-er	redd-er
-ern	direction.	north-ern	west-ern

# 12. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

-erly	direction.	east-erly	south-erly
-erel	little.	pick-erel	mack-erel
.1 1.	( little.	satch-el	gird-le
-el, -le	that which.	shov-el	spin-dle
	(plural.	fox-es	hand-s
-es, -s	verb suf.	go-es	think-s
-est	most.	sadd-est	tall-est
-eth	verb suf.	think-eth	lov-eth
-fold	times.	four-fold	ten-fold
-ful	full of.	hope-ful	health-ful
-hood	state of being.	child-hood	man-hood
*	( pres. part.	lov-ing	think-ing
-ing	(verbal noun.	read-ing	speak-ing
1l-	( like.	child-ish	fool-ish
-ish	\ somewhat.	sweet-ish.	salt-ish

# 13. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

-kin	little.	lamb-kin	pip <b>-kin</b>
-less	without.	speech-less	thought-less
-ling	little.	gos-ling	duck-ling
-like	similar to.	god-like	life-like
-ly	( like.	man-ly	woman-ly
	in a manner.	slow-ly	quick-ly

Suffix.	Force.	Examples.	
-ness	state of being.	good-ness	bright-ness
-ock	little.	hill-ock	bull-ock
	( state of being.	friend-ship	hard-ship
-ship	dusiness.	seaman-ship	clerk-ship
	office.	lord-ship	wor-ship
-some	quality.	glad-some	win-some
-ster	one who.	game-ster	trick-ster
-teen	ten.	four-teen	fif-teen
-th	state of being.	wid-th	weal-th
-ward	direction.	home-ward	north-ward
-wards	direction.	back-wards	to-wards
-wise	manner.	end-wise	length-wise
-у	full of, having.	ston-y	wind-y

#### 14. Blank Book Work.

# . Require each pupil to collect and write out:

- 1. A list of 20 words having the suffix -en.
- 2. A list of 20 words having the suffix -ed.
- 3. A list of 30 words having the suffix -er.
- 4. A list of 10 words having a suffix meaning little.
- 5. A list of 40 words having the suffix -ness.
- 6. A list of 10 words having the suffix -less.
- 7. A list of 10 words having the suffix -ful.
- 8. A list of 10 words having the suffix -y.
- 9. A list of 10 words having the suffix -ship.
- 10. A list of 20 words having the suffix -es.

# 15. Latin or Romanic and Greek Suffixes.

		1. / 0/ 00.	
Suffix.	Force.	Exam	ples.
-ate	to make.	regul-ate	humili-ate
-ish	to make.	fin-ish	publ-ish
-fy	to make.	simpli-fy	glori-fy
-ize (G.)	( to make.	legal-ize	equal-ize
-ise	to make.	advert-ise	critic-ise

#### 16. Blank Book Work.

# Require each pupil to correct and write out:

1.	A list o	f 40	words	having	the	verb suffix	-ate.	10
2.	A list o	f 20	words	having	the	suffix -fy.		10
3.	A list o	f 10	words	having	the	verb suffix	-ish.	10
4.	A list of	f 20	words	having	the	suffix -ize.		10
5.	A list o	f 5	words	having	the	suffix -ise.		5

## 17. Nouns and Adjectives.

Note.—Only the leading suffixes are included in this list; the remainder will be found in the Appendix. Many of the adjective suffixes are also used as noun suffixes. Require the words under the head of "Examples" to be defined by means of the root-word and the literal meaning of the suffix; as, eat-able, fit to be eaten.

Suffix.	Force.	Exampl	les.
-able	( fit to be.	eat-able	port-able
-ble	capable of being.	mov-able	sta-ble
-age	act of, state of.	till-age	dot-age
-al	pertaining to.	mort-al	flor-al
	( pertaining to.	hum-an	Rom-an
-an	one who.	republic-an	Itali-an
-ance,	state of being.	repent-ance	brilli-ancy
-ant	( belonging to.	triumph-ant	vigil-ant
-and	one who.	attend-ant.	inhabit-ant
-ar	{ pertaining to. } one who.	} regul-ar	tubul-ar

# 18. Nouns and Adjectives.

	( belonging to.	honor-ary	tempor-ary
-ary	one who.	secret-ary	advers-ary
	place where.	avi-ary	gran-ary

Suffix.	Force.	Examp	les.
-ate	\ having.	fortun-ate	passion-ate
-ale	one who.	deleg-ate	advoc-ate
-cy	state of being.	bankrupt-cy	accura-cy
-ee	one to whom.	trust-ee	patent-ee
-ence	s act of.	refer-ence	conflu-ence
-ence	state of being.	differ-ence	diffid-ence
-ency	state of being.	flu-ency	despond-ency
-ent	belonging to.	depend-ent	escu-lent
-6116	one who.	$\operatorname{stud}$ -ent	presid-ent
-ery, -y	place where.	treasur-y	nurs-ery
-ess	fem. suf.	lion-ess	host-ess
-et, -ette	little.	bull'et	ros-ette'
-ible	capable of being.	aud-ible	ed-ible

# 19. Nouns and Adjectives.

	( belonging to.	cub-ic	Roman-ic
-ic	one who.	crit-ic	lunat-ic
	•		
-ics	science, art.	opt-ics	mechan-ics
-ical	belonging to.	monarch-ical	algebra-ical
-id	having.	viv-id	torr-id
:	( state of being.	coward-ice	avar-ice
-ice	that which.	just-ice	not-ice
-ile	\(\) belonging to, like.	puer-ile	host-ile
-116	capable of being.	duct-ile	doc-ile
-ine	belonging to.	serpent-ine	aquil-ine
-ion	act of, state of.	collect-ion	intent-ion
-ism	\ act of, state of.	hero-ism	patriot-ism
-19111	\ doctrine.	commun-ism	catholic-ism
-ist	one who.	art-ist	novel-ist
-ite	\ belonging to.	fin-ite	favor-ite
-100	one who.	Israel-ite	Lev-ite
-ive	\ belonging to.	attent-ive	nat-ive
FIVE	one who.	capt-ive	fugit-ive

#### 20. Nouns and Adjectives.

Suffix.	Force.	Examp	oles.
-let	little.	stream-let	rivu-let
-ment	\ act of, state of.	judg-ment	state-ment
-ment	that which.	argu-ment	command-ment
monte	\ act of, state of.	testi-mony	matri-mony
-mony	that which.	patri-mony	ali-mony
-or, -er	one who.	govern-or	receiv-er
-ier, -eer	one who.	cash-ier	engin-eer
OWIT	\ pertaining to.	compuls-ory	promiss-ory
-ory	\ place where.	dormit-ory	observat-ory
-ose, -ous	full of.	verb-ose	danger-ous
-tude	state of being.	grati-tude	lati-tude
-ty	state of being.	anxi-ety	stupid-ity
-ule	little.	glob-ule	nod-ule
-1170	state of being.	expos-ure	ten-ure
-ure	act of, that which.	creat-ure	verd-ure

#### 21. Blank Book Work.

# Require each pupil to collect and write:

- 1. A list of 20 adjectives having the suffix -able.
- ✓ 2. A list of 20 adjectives having the suffix -ible.
  - 3. A list of 20 nouns having the suffix -ance.
  - 4. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix -ant.
    - 5. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix -ent.
    - 6. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix -ant or -ent.
    - 7. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix -ess.
    - 8. A list of 40 nouns having the suffix -ion. 10
  - 9. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix -ist.
  - 10. A list of 10 nouns having the suffix -ism.
  - 11. A list of 20 nouns having the suffix -or.
  - 12. A list of 10 adjectives having the suffix -ous.

# SECTION III.—EXERCISES IN DEFINING.

NOTE.—The following exercises will illustrate the method to be pursued in the study of words. First, the root or literal meaning; secondly, the secondary or synonymous signification.

## 22. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Prefixes.

Word.	Literal Def.	Syn. Def.
a-back,	on the back,	backwards.
a-blaze,	in a blaze,	on fire.
be-calm,	to make calm,	to make still.
be-come,	to come to,	to befit.
be-tide,	to happen to,	to befall.
for-swear,	to swear from or off,	to deny.
for-give,	to give away,	to pardon.
fore-see,	to see before,	to know beforehand.
fore'-taste,	taste beforehand,	anticipation.
mis-lay,	to lay wrongly,	to lose.
mis-take,	to take wrongly,	to err.
un-belief,	want of belief,	disbelief.
un-bind,	the reverse of bind,	to set free.
un-bound,	not bound,	free.
with-draw,	to draw from or back,	to retire.

## 23. Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Suffixes.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
slugg-ard,	one who is slow,	an idler.
nigg-ard,	one who scrapes up,	a miser.
weav-er,	one who weaves.	
reap-er,	that which reaps,	a machine.
trick-ster,	one who plays tricks,	a rogue.
nap-kin,	a little cloth.	
hire-ling,	one who is hired,	a servant.
gos-ling,	a little goose,	a young goose.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
bright-ness,	state of being bright,	brilliance.
owner-ship,	state of being an owner,	possession.
health-ful,	full of health,	wholesome.
streng-th,	that which is strong,	power.
heav-en,	that which is heaved up,	the sky.
bright-en,	to make bright,	to cheer.

#### 24. Latin or Romanic Prefixes.

NOTE.—Require pupils to give the *prefix*, the root or literal signification, and the secondary or synonymous meaning.

abs-tain,	to hold from,	to keep from.
abs-cond,	to hide from,	to run away.
abs-truse,	thrust from,	hidden.
ab-sorb,	to suck in from,	to take up.
ad-mire,	to wonder at,	to regard highly.
ad-verse,	turned against,	opposed to.
al-ly',	to bind together,	to unite.
ap-peal,	to call to,	to refer.
ar-rive,	to come to the bank,	to reach.
as-perse,	to scatter over,	to slander.
as-suage,	to make sweet,	to soften.

# 25. Latin Prefixes.

circum-spect,	looking around,	cautious.
circum-vent,	to come round,	to outwit.
con-found,	to pour together,	to perplex.
con-nive,	to wink together,	to fail to see.
con-nect,	to knit together,	to join.
con-coct,	to cook together,	to prepare.
con-cur,	to run together,	to agree.
con'flict,	a dashing together,	a fight.
con-spire,	to breathe together,	to plot.
con-vene,	to come together,	to meet.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
cog-nate,	born together,	of the same kind.
de-cide,	to cut from,	to end, to settle.
de-clare,	to make quite clear,	to assert.
de-cry,	to cry down,	to blame.
de-duct,	to take from,	to subtract.
dis-arm,	to deprive of arms,	to make harmless.

# 26. Latin Prefixes.

dis-belief,	want of belief,	unbelief.
dis-contented,	not contented,	uneasy.
di-late,	to carry apart,	to widen.
di-gress,	to go aside from,	to wander.
dif-fuse,	to pour apart,	to spread.
dis-tant,	standing apart,	remote.
ex-cite,	to call out,	to stir up.
ex-hume,	out of the ground,	to disinter.
ex-pect,	to look for,	to hope.
ex-ult,	to leap out,	to rejoice.
e-ducate,	to lead out,	to teach.
ef-fluvium,	a flowing out,	a smell.
e-vent,	a coming out,	an occurrence.
ef-frontery, {	a pushing out of the forchead,	} impudence.

## 27. Latin Prefixes.

e-lect,	to choose out,	to select for office.
ec-centric,	out of center,	odd, singular.
em-bellish,	to make beautiful,	to adorn.
in-dent,	to put the teeth into,	to mark.
in-dorse,	to put on the back,	to sign.
in-fringe,	to break into,	to violate.
in-flate,	to blow into,	to puff up.
im-mure,	within walls,	to shut up.

Word. Root Def. Syn. Def. to hinder. im-pede, to put the feet into, to set on. in-stigate, to prick on, in-constant, not standing together, changeable. not straight together, in-correct, wrong. in-dependent, not hanging upon others, free, bold. im-politic, not politic, imprudent. im-pugn, to fight against, to call in question. im-plicate, to fold into, to involve.

#### 28. Latin Prefixes.

im-pudent, lacking shame, brazen-faced. inter-cept, to take between. to stop by the way. inter-dict. to speak between, to forbid. inter-sect. to cut between. to divide. inter-rupt, to break in between. to stop. inter-rogate, to ask between, to question. ob-viate. to meet in the way, to remove. oc-casion. that which falls against, opportunity. ob-stacle. that which stands in the way, impediment. ob-vious. meeting in the way, evident. to place against, op-pose, to resist. op-po'nent, one who opposes, an adversary. per-secute, to pursue thoroughly, to harass. to understand. per-ceive, to take thoroughly, per-ennial, through the year, perpetual. per-manent, remaining through, lasting.

#### 29. Latin Prefixes.

per-plex, to interweave thoroughly, to puzzle.
post-erity, those coming after, descendants.
pre-destine, to destine beforehand, to preordain.
pre-fer, to take before, to select.
pre-sent, to set before, to offer.

Word.	Root Def.	Syn. Def.
pre-text,	woven before,	a pretence.
pre-vious,	on the way before,	former.
pre-posterous,	the back in front,	absurd.
pro-claim,	to call forth,	to announce.
pro-fuse,	pouring forth,	extravagant.
pro-ject,	to throw forward,	to plan.
pur-pose,	to set forth,	to propose.
pur-sue,	to follow onwards,	to chase.
re-deem,	to buy back,	to ransom.
re-flect,	to bend back,	to think over.
re-lapse,	to slip back,	to fall.
re-side,	to sit back,	to dwell.
re-veal,	to put back the veil,	to disclose.
re-trieve,	to find again,	to recover.

## 30. Latin Prefixes.

retro-grade,	to step backwards,	to become worse.
se-clude,	to shut apart,	to keep apart.
se-crete,	to put aside,	to conceal.
sub-vert,	to turn from beneath,	to overthrow.
sub-jugate,	to put under the yoke,	to enslave.
sug-gest,	to carry up,	to hint.
sup-plant,	to trip up one's heels,	to undermine.
sus-pect,	to look under,	to mistrust.
sus-pend,	to hang beneath,	to delay.
super-sede,	to set above,	to displace.
super-fluous,	flowing over,	abundant.
sur-vey,	to look over,	to inspect.
sur-vive,	to live beyond,	to outlive.

## 31. Latin Prefixes.

tran-scribe,	to write over again,	to copy.
trans-late,	to carry across,	to interpret.

Word. Root Def. Syn. Def. tran-spire, to breathe through, to become known. to climb beyond, tran-scend. to excel. turned across. trans-verse. trans-fer, to carry over, to transport. trans-ient, going across, passing.

## 32. Defining Lesson. Greek Prefixes.

a byss', without bottom. a deep pit. an' ar chy, without rule, confusion. a mor'phous, without form, shapeless. a non'y mous, without signature, nameless. am big'u ous, driving two ways, equivocal. a nal'y sis, a loosening away, separation. a nat'o my, a cutting up, dissection. an tith'e sis, a placing against, contrast. a pol'o gy, a speaking out of, an excuse. cat'a logue, a counting down, a list. from corner to di ag'o nal, through the angle, corner. en'er gy, inherent power for work, vigor. ep i dem'ic, contagious. among the people, a leaving out, e clipse, darkness. e clip tic, the line on which eclipses take place. hy per'bo le, a throwing beyond, exaggeration. hy poth'e cate. to place under, to mortgage. mental philosomet a phys'ics, after physics, phy. apparent conpar'a dox, against opinion, tradiction. per i cra'ni um, around the skull, the membrane. syn op'sis, a seeing together, a summing up. sym'me try, proportion. measurement with.

# 33. Dictionary Lesson.

# Define the following words:

an'te date	di'a gram	ep i der'mis
a pos'tro phe	en thu'si ast	hy pot'e nuse
a phēl'ion	en co'mi um	par'a digm
cat'a combs	em po'ri um	pa ral'y sis

#### 34. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

NOTE.—Require each pupil to select and define, orally, one additional word under each suffix.

ar'able	Fit to be ploughed; tillable.
dur'able	Capable of lasting; enduring.

li'able Capable of being bound; responsible; sub-

ject to.

respect'able Worthy to be respected.

leg'ible Capable of being read; distinct; clear.

flex'ible Capable of being bent; pliant.
mar'ri-age Act of or state of being married.

cart'age The act or cost of carting or carrying.

car'ri-age Act of carrying; vehicle.
fo'li-age A collection of leaves.
her'it-age That which is inherited.

gramma'ri-an One who is versed in grammar.

Itali-an Pertaining to Italy; a native of Italy. frug-al Belonging to fruit; thrifty; temperate.

diurn'al Pertaining to a day; daily.

contriv-ance Act of contriving; invention; plan.

## 35. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

main'ten-ance Act of maintaining or supporting. sus'ten-ance That which sustains; provisions.

vig'il-ant Keeping watch; watchful.

exult'ant Having exultation; exulting; triumphant.

complain'ant One who brings a suit in law.

con'fid-ant One who is confided in, or trusted.

an'nul-ar Having the form of a ring; ring-like.

regul-ar According to rule; orderly.

plen-ary Having full powers.

milit-ary Pertaining to soldiers; warlike.

statu-ary A collection of statues.

api-ary A place where bees are

api-ary A place where bees are kept. incen'di-ary One who sets fire to property.

leg'is-late To make laws.

del'eg-ate One who is sent by others.

Having good fortune; lucky.

delica-cy State of being delicate.

refer-ee One to whom something is referred.

#### 36. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

mortgag-ee One to whom a mortgage is given.

conflu-ence State of flowing together.

reference Act of referring.

conference Act of conferring; meeting.
fervent Having fervor; boiling; warm.

ag-ent One who does something. resid-ent One who resides in a place.

rust-ic Belonging to the country; a countryman. arct-ic Relating to the constellation of the Great

Bear; northern.

eth-ics The doctrines of morality.

mathemat-ics The science of quantity.

The science of quantity.

opt-ics The science of vision or light. orthograph-ical Pertaining to correct spelling.

#### 37. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

viv-id Having life; lifelike.

vir-ile Pertaining to a man; strong; manly.

feb-rile Pertaining to a fever.

doc-ile Capable of being taught; teachable.

can-ine Pertaining to dogs. fel-ine Pertaining to cats.

mascul-ine Pertaining to the male sex.
femin-ine Pertaining to the female sex.

probat-ion Act of proving; trial.

suspic-ion Act of looking under; mistrust.

cynic-ism State of being like a cynic, or dog; snarling.

critic-ism The act of criticising, or judging. athe-ist One who does not believe in God. favor-ite One who or that which is favored. Persuas-ive Having the power to persuade.

#### 38. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

nat-ive One who is born in a place; from or by birth.

adject-ive That which is joined to a noun.

narrat-ive That which is narrated or told; story.

util-ize To make useful.

vital-ize To make vital, or full of life. testi-mony That which is testified; proof.

ali-mony That which is allowed for food, or for sup-

port.

legislat-or One who makes laws.

laborat-ory Place where chemists work.

dormit-ory Place for sleeping.

dubi-ous Having doubt; doubtful. coma-tose Having a deep sleep; drowsy.

forti-tude Quality of being strong; power of endur-

ing pain.

legislat-ure The body which makes laws.

literat-ure The science of letters.

# SECTION IV.—ROOTS AND COMPOUNDS.

#### I. TEUTONIC OR ANGLO-SAXON WORDS.

## 39. Teutonic Roots.

The suffix -an in the root-verbs denotes the present infinitive.

Root.	Force.		Derivatives.	
bugan	to bend.	bough	bight	bōw
buan	to till.	boor	boorish	neighbor
cunnan	to know.	ken	cunning	
ceapian	to buy.	cheapen	chaffer	cheapness
cleofan	to split.	cleave	cleft	cleaver
cun	race.	kin	kind	kindred
cnytan	to tie.	knit	knot	
deman	to judge.	deem	doomsday	freedom
dragan	to pull.	drag	draw ·	drudge
faran	to go.	fare	ford	ferry
laran	10 90.	farewell	welfare	thoroughfare
fion	to hate.	fiend	foe	
fliogan	to fly, or flee.	fleet	flit	flag
frean	to love.	friend	freedom	frolic
grafan	$to \ dig.$	grave	groove	graft
gyrdan	to bind.	girdle	girth	
habban	to hold.	have	haft	had
halig	whole, holy.	heal	hail '	hallow
healdan	to hold.	hilt	halter	halt
slagan	to kill.	slay	slaughter	sledge
steoran	to guide.	steer	stern	starboard
stede	place.	homestead	bedstead	stead
sceran	to cut.	scar	share	shear
screopan	to rub.	scrape	scrap	scraper
stician	to make fast.	stick	stake	stock

Root.	Force.		Derivatives.	
teogan	to pull.	tug	tight	tough
thirlian	to bore, drill.	thrill	thrall	
wendan	to go.	went	wend	wander
witan	to know.	to wit	wise	wizard
writhan	to twist.	writhe	wreath	wrath
wefan	to weave.	web	wife	woof

# 40. Anglo-Saxon Compounds.

The following compounds illustrate the formation of English words from Teutonic words.

I.

answer	=	and-swarian,	to speak against.
acorn	=	aec-cern.	oak-corn, or kernel.
barn	=	bere-ern.	barley house.
brimstone	=	bryne-stone.	burn-stone.
bridegroom	=	bryd-guma.	bride-man.
daisy	=	daeges-aege,	day's eye.
fulsome	=	ful-some,	foul-some
gospel	=	god-spell,	good-story.
gooseberry	=	gorse-berry.	rough-berry.
husband	=	hus-boda,	house-master.
homestead	=	home-stede,	home-place.

# II.

icicle	=	ises-gicel,	ice-jag, or cone.
neighbor	=	neah-bur,	nigh-dweller, or boor.
righteous	=	riht-wys,	right wise.
step-child	=	steop-cild,	bereaved child.
stirrup	=	stige-rap,	climbing rope.
walnut	=	weahl-knut,	foreign nut.
wiseacre	=	weise-sagan,	a wise sayer.

Sunday Sun's day. Sunnes-daeg, \_\_\_\_ Monday Moon's day. = Monan-daeg, = Tuies-daeg, Tuesday Tuisco's day. Wednesday = Wodnes-daeg, Woden's day. Thursday = Thunres-daeq. Thor's day. Friday Frige-daeg, Fria's day. =

#### 41. Word Exercise.

- 1. Make out a list of the compounds formed with man; with self; with sea.
- 2. Make a list of the compounds of house; of home; of school.
- 3. Form as many compounds as possible with steam; all; white; hand; head; horse.

# 42. English Compounds of Teutonic Origin.

Note.—The following lists of compound words show how largely the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon words enter into the vocabulary of English speech. These compounds are written and printed without a hyphen.

back'bone	black'smith	break'fast	cling'stone
back slide	black board	bread stuffs	corn field
back bite	black leg	break down	cow hide
back ground	block head	broad sword	day break
back side	blood shed	broad east	dead head
bare foot	blind fold	brow beat	dooms day
bed stead	boat swain	broom stick	down right
bed side	bond man	brides maid	down fall
bed room	bow sprit	bride groom	drum stick
birth day	bow string	brow beat	draw back
birth right	bird's nest	brim stone	draughts man
black bird	brake man	buck wheat	dum found

#### 43. English Compounds.

eaves'drop
earth quake
eye brow
eye lash
eye lid
eye sight
foot fall
foot hold
foot path
foot step
foot stool
fort night
fare well
free man

freed'man
free hold
free stone
fur long
god son
god send
gos pel
gos sip
gold smith
green house
green stone
green sward
grind stone
grooms man

ground'work
grey hound
hail stone
hand cuff
hand maid
hang man
hard ware
head land
head long
heads man
head stone
head stall
head strong
head wind
head work

hearth'stone
helms man
hear say
help meet
hence forth'
here in'
here with'
hind most
home spun
home stead
home sick
horse back
horse man
horse shoe
horse whip

## 44. English Compounds.

house'hold
house wife
high land
hedge hog
hogs head
hood wink
haw thorn
ice berg
is land
jaw bone
keep sake
kins man
king craft
kins folk
knap sack

land'mark
lands man
land lord
land slide
land scape
life long
live long
lock smith
log wood
low land
lime stone
luke warm
man kind'
marks man
mid night

mid'rib
mid ships
mid land
milk man
milk sop
milk weed
mil dew
moon beam
moon shine
moon light
moon struck
neigh bor
night fall
night mare
night shade

noth'ing
noon day
noon tide
num skull
out break
out bid'
out'cast
out come
out crop
out cry
out let
out set
out growth
out lay
out look

#### 45. English Compounds.

oat'meal seeds'man spokes'man there by' sheep fold steam boat oars man there of patch work shep herd steam ship there with' play thing sheep skin stead fast towns'folk plough share ship board sweet meats towns man plow share sweet heart ship mate toad stool quick sand ship wreck swords man tip toe quick lime ship wright sun rise work man quick step skin flint work shop sun set red wood sky light sun shine wed lock sky lark wood bine road stead sun stroke wood land sand stone slip shod sun light snow drop sun beam wood man scare crow scarf skin tell tale work folks snow ball steel yards thread bare wel fare. sea man

#### 46. English Compounds.

wind'fall
witch craft
wheel wright
whirl pool
whirl wind
white wash
whet stone
ware house
wrist band
an'y thing
an'y body
af'ter noon
af'ter thought
be fore hand
be hind hand

bus'y body bar'ley corn bed'fel low ev'e ry bo dy ev e ry thing ev e ry where ev er green fore hand'ed fool hard y goose ber ry hon ey moon hus band man house keep er hon ey suck le land hold er land'la dy
man slaugh ter
now a days
nev er the less
there a bout'
there af'ter
thence for ward
weath'er wise
where with al'
where'a bouts
where up on'
where so ev er
who ev er
which ev er
whom so ever

## 47. Hyphenized Teutonic Compounds.

Note.—The following compound words are generally written and printed with a hyphen, though there is a tendency to fuse many of them into one word, omitting the hyphen.

bird's-eye	day-book	dry-goods	good-day
blood-hound	dead-light	dog-days	grave-stone
book-mark	dead-weight	ear-drop	grave-yard
book-shelf	dear-bought	fast-day	ground-nut
bulk-head	death-bed	first-born	hair-breadth
by-gone	death's-head	fish-hook	half-blood
by-word	death-knell	flag-staff	half-breed
cheek-bone	death-stroke	fly-leaf	half-moon
club-foot	death-blow	fly-wheel	hand-book
club-room	door-stone	full-moon	hand-breadth
corn-bread	door-sill	gold-dust	hard-fought
corn-stalk	door-nail	gold-leaf	hang-dog
cut-off	door-way	gold-fish	head-first
cut-throat	drift-wood	good-by	head-stone
day-dream	dray-horse	good-night	head-gear

# 48. Hyphenized English Compounds.

head-wind	heart's-ease	life-like	nest-egg
hearth-stone	horse-block	loop-hole	rough-shod
heart-sick	horse-laugh	love-lorn	rough hew
heart's-blood	horse-flesh	love-knot	sea-shore
herd's-grass	house-maid	love-sick	sea-breeze
high-born	house-dog	milk-tooth	sea-sick
high-flown	house-room	milk-pan	sea-girt
high-strung	house-top	milk-pail	sea-room
home-made	knee-pan	milk-white	sea-king
home-brewed	life-boat	night-gown	sea-fight
home-like	life-blood	night-sweat	sea-shell

shell-fish	snow-shoe	snow-flake	stone-wall
skim-milk	snow-white	snow-storm	stone-ware
small-pox	snow-bird	spruce-beer	stone-work
snow-plough	snow-drift	steam-tug	stone's-throw

## 49. Hyphenized English Compounds.

sweep-stakes	half-wit'ted	step'-fa ther
sweet-fern	hard-fist'ed	step'-moth er
sword-fish	hard-heart'ed	step'-son
town-house	heav'en-born	step'-daugh ter
true-blue	har'vest-moon	step'-child
twin-born	short-sight'ed	half-broth er
wash-house	short-com'ings	half-sis ter
wash-tub	short-breathed'	moth'er-in-law
well-spent	wa'ter-wheel	father-in-law
well-sweep	wa'ter-spout	brother-in-law
wood-house	wa'ter-works	sister-in-law
wood-work	* wa'ter-mark	son-in-law
word-book	whif'fle-tree	daughter-in-law
work-house	win'dow-blind	out-of-door
work-box	thor'ough-bred	man-of-war
	0	

# SECTION V.-LATIN ROOTS.

\*100i

#### I. VERBS.

Note.—The present infinitive of the verb is put in black letter; the supine, in common type, and the signification in italics.

Teachers should first require pupils to give, orally, the prefix or suffix, with its force: then the root, with its force; next, the literal or root definition; and finally, the secondary meaning, or current signification. Afterwards, the exercises may be written.

Pupils should be encouraged to make a free use of the Unabridged School Dictionary. An Alphabetical Reference List of Prefixes and Suffixes will be found in the Appendix.

#### 50. Models for Preliminary Oral Exercises.

#### 1. Discretion.

The prefix dis-from; the suffix -ion = act of; the root cret comes from cretum, the supine of cer'ne-re, meaning to sift; to separate.

Dis-cret-ion = the act of sifting from; hence, cautious judgment.

#### 2. Concurrence.

con = with, or together; -ence = act or condition of; -curr- comes from cur'rere = to run.

Definition.—The act of running together; hence, agreement.

#### 3. Circumvent.

circum = around; the root vent comes from ventum, the supine of veni're = to come.

Def. - To come round; hence, to outwit, to deceive.

#### 4. Profusion.

pro- = forth; -ion = state of; root fus comes from fusum, the supine of fun'dere, to pour.

Def.—The state of being poured forth; hence, great abundance,

#### 5. Irrepressible.

ir- from in = not; re- = back or down; -ible = capable of being; press, the root, comes from pressum, the supine of prem'ere, to press.

Def.—Not capable of being pressed down or back.

#### 6. Incision.

in-=into; -ion = act of; cis, the root, is from cæd'ere, to cut. Def.—The act of cutting into.

#### 7. Recreation.

re- = again; -ion = act of; crea're = to create. Literally, the act of creating again; hence, recreation is applied to amusements that renew our strength.

1/24 A

#### 51. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
a'gere	= to do	act-or	en-act
actum o	) ag-ent	act-ion	re-act
audi're	= to hear	audit-or	audit-ory
audi'tum	s aud-ible	audi-ence	in-aud-ible
auge're	\ = to increase	auth-or	au-tumn —
auc'tum	aug-ment	auct-ion	auxili-ary
cad'ere	= to fall	de-cad-ence	cas-cade
ca'sum	s cad-ence	oc-cas-ion	casu-al
cred'ere	) = to believe	credul-ity	in-cred-ible
cred'itum	f cred-ence	credul-ous	credent-ials
cæd'ere	) to cut	de-cide'	in-cis-ive
cæ'sum	$\zeta = {}_{to \ kill}$	de-cis- $ion$	homi-cide

## 52. Roots and Derivatives,

cap'ere	= to take	capt-ive	ex-cept-ion
captum	capt-or	capt-ure	ac-cept-able
ced'ere	= to go	se-cede	suc-cess-ion
cessum	) pre-cede	con-cede	ac-cess-ible
cer'nere	= to sift	dis-cret-ion	con-cern
cretum	dis-cern	se-cret-ion	ex-crete
clama're	$= to \ call$	ac-clamat-ion	de-claim
clama'tum	s clam-or	pro-clamat-ion	re-claim
clau'dere	( := to shut	in-clus-ive	se-clud-ed
clausum	f pre-clude	ex-clus-ion	in-clos-ure
cres'cere	= to grow	cresc-ent .	in-crease
cretum	de-crease	con-cret-ion	ac-crue

cur'rere	= to run	curr-ency	curs-ory
cursum	curr-ent	con-curr-ence	cour-ier
di'cere	= to speak	contra-dict	pre-dict
dictum	dict-ate	inter-dict	e-dict

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
da're	= to give	ad-dit-ion	e-dit-ion
datum -	dat-a	con-dit-ion	e-dit-or
du'cere	\ = to lead	e-duc-ate	re-duce
ductum	S de-duct	in-duct-ion	con-duce
fa'cere	) = to make	fact-ory	in-fect-ious
factum	fact-or	per-fect	ef-fect-ive
fun'dere	) = to pour	con-fus-ion	dif-fus-ive
fusum	$\int = to melt$	in-fus-ible	in-fus-ing

# 54. Roots and Derivatives.

fer're	= to bear	of-fer	trans-fer
latum	$\int = to \ carry$	col-late	$pro ext{-ffer}$
flu'ere	= to flow	in'flux	af-flu-ence
fluxum	flu-ent	ef'flux	con-flu-ence
flec'tere	= to bend	de-flect	re-flect
flex'um	flex-ible	in-flect-ion	circum-flex
fran'gere	) = to break	fract-ion	re-fract
frac'tum	frag-ment	frag-ile	in-fringe
gra'diRE	) = to step	de-grade	di-gress-ion
gressus	f e-gress	gradu-ate	trans-gress
habe're	= to have	abil-ity	un-able
hab'itum	∫ able	dis-able	in-abil-ity
ja'cere	= to throw	e-ject	de-ject-ion
jactum	∫ in-ject	pro-ject	ob-ject-ion
jun'gere	= to join	con-junct-ion	sub-join
junc'tum	f junct-ion	dis-junct-ive	ad-junct

	55. Noots and	Derivatives.	togethe
jura're	) = to swear ju	r-y	con-jure
jura'tum	jur-or ab	-jure	ad-jure
le'gere	$) = to \ read$ leg	g-ible	e-lect'
lectum	$\int = to \ gather \ col$	<i>l</i> -lect	se-lect-ion

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
leva're	$= to \ raise$	lev-ee	e-levat-ion
leva'tum	∫ leav-en	lev-er	lev-y
liga're	= to bind	ob-lige	liga-ment
ligatum	S ob-lig-ate	al-li'ance	ligat-ure
lo'qui	) = to speak	col-loqui-al	loquaci-ous
locu'tus	f e-loqu-ence	loquac-ity	soli-loquy
mit'tere	) = to send	re-miss-ion	re-mitt-ance
missum	f miss-ive	dis-miss-al	inter-mitt-ent
move're	) = to move	mob-ile	re-mov-al
mo'tum	f mot-ion	mom-ent	e-mot-ion \
			GN \

muta're	) — to chamae	im-mut-able	trans-mute
	= to change		
muta'tum	) mutat-ion	com-mutat-ion	per-mutat-ion
nas'ci	= to be born	nat-ion	nas-cent
na'tus	nat-ive	nat-al	*co-g-nate
nec'tere	= to bind	an-nex-ation	con-nect-ion
nexum	<i>an</i> -nex	con-nect	dis-con-nect-ive
nos'cere	$= to \ know$	notori-ous	*recog-nize
notum	f not-ion	notice-able	*recog-nit-ion
ora're	= to speak	orat-ion	ad-ore
ora'tum	f orat-or	ora-cle	ad-or-able
ori'ri	$= to \ rise$	ori-gin	ori-gin-al
ortus	ori-ent	ori-ent-al	ori-gin-ate
pan'dere	\ = to spread	ex-panse ·	com-pass
pansum	ex-pand	ex-pan-sion	sur-pass
para're	) = to make ready	pre-pare	re-pair
para'tum	f par-ade	com-pare	se-par-ate
pel'lere	\ = to drive	ex-puls-ion	re-pel
pulsum	f dis-pel	com-puls-ion	$pro ext{-pell-}er$

## 57. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
pende're	= to hang up	im-pend	sus-pens-ion
pensum }	= to weigh	ap-pend	com-pend-ium
pen'dere	= to pay ; to think	pens-ive	ex-pend
pen'sum	pens-ion	pens-ion	dis-pense
pet'ere )	= to seek	petit-ion	re-peat
_peti'tum \int	$= to \ ask$	com-pete	com-petit-or
plica're	= to fold	com-ply	du-plic-ate
plica'tum	<i>tri</i> -ple	ap-ply	com-plic-at-ed
ple're )	= to fill	com-plet-ion	com-ple-ment
pletum	de-plete	re-plet-ion	un-com-plet-ed
pon'ere )	= to place	sup-pose	ap-posit-ion
pos'itum	posit-ion	op-pose	com-posit-ion
porta're )	= to carry	ex-port'	trans-port'
porta'tum	port'er	im-port'	re-port'

pos'se	= to be able	potent-ial	poss-ible
po'tens	pot-ent	pot-ency	im-poss-ible
proba're	= to prove	probat-ion	ap-prov-al
probatum	prob-able	ap-probat-ion	dis-ap-prove
pun'gere	= to prick	punct-ure	punctuat-ion
punctum	pung-ent	ex-punge	poign-ant
puta're	= to think	im-pute'	putat-ive
puta'tum	$= to \ reckon$	com-pute'	ac-count
prehen'dere	= to seize	ap-prehend	re-prehend
prehen'sum	prehens-ile	com-prehend	ap-prent-ice
prem'ere	= to press	com-press	re-press-ion
préssum	press-ure	im-press	ex-press-ive
quær'ere	= to seek	quer-ist	in-quire
quæsi'tum	$= to \ ask$	quer-y	in'-quest
_		*	

ible = capable of being 92 NORMAL WORD BOOK.

#### 59. Roots and Derivatives.

Verbs.		Derivatives.	
rap'ere	= to snatch	rapac-ity	rav-ish
rap'tum	rap'ine lelong	rapac-ity rapa-cious	rapt-ure
reg'ere	= to rule	re-gion	di-rect
rec'tum	reg-ent	reign	e-rect
ride're )	= to laugh	ris-i-ble	de-ride
ri'sum	${ m rid}$ - $i$ - $cule$	ri-dic-u-lous	de-ris-ive
roga're )	= to ask	inter-roga'tive	ar-rog-ate
roga'tum	inter'rogate	inter-rog'at-ive	super-er'oga-tion
rump'ere )	= to break	e-rupt-ion	ab-rupt
rup'tum }	rupt-ure	dis-rupt-ion	bank-rupt
scan'dere )	= to climb	de-scend'	de-scend-ant
scan'sum	a scend'	tran-scend	tran-scend-ent
sci're	= to know	sci entif'ic	om-ni'sci-ent
sci'tum	sci-ence	con-sci-ence	pre-sci-ence
scrib'ere )	= to write	sub-scribe	post-script
scrip'tum }	script-ure	pro-scribe	circum-scribe
		-	

#### 60. Roots and Derivatives.

seca're	==	to cut	dis-sect'	in'-sect
sec'tum		sect'-ion	bi-sect'	inter-sect
sede're	_	to sit	sess-ion	super-sede
ses'sum		pre-side	as-sess-or	sed-ent-ary
sen ti're	=	to feel	dis-sent	as-sent
sen'sum	=	to think	con-sent	sens-ible
sequi )		to follow	sequ-el	con-secut-ive
se cu'tus		sequ-ence	con-sequ-ence	sub-sequ-ent
ser vi're )	=	to serve	serv'-ile	sub-serv-ient
ser vi'tum		serv-ant	serf	serv-ing
ser va're	=	to save	pre-serve	con-serv-atory
ser va'tum		re serve	con-serve	ob-serv-atory
sol've re	=	to loosen	dis-solut-ion	ab-solve
so lu'tum		dis-solve	re-solve	solu-ble

on who . . . lit to be

ETYMOLOGY. from beyond 61. Roots and Derivatives. Derivatives. Verbs. sis'tere = to standcon-sist per-sist sta'tum as-sist in-sist re-sist sta're stat-ion = to standstat-ute sta'tum sta-ble stat-ure con-stant spi ra're ex-pire per-spire = to breathe spira'tum in spire as-pire tran-spire strin'gere = to draw tight strict-urecon-strain ~re-strict stric'tum string-ent re strain stru'ere = to build ob-struct on struct-ure struct'um in-struct in-struct-ion con-struct su'me re = to take re-sume pre-sume sump'tum pre-sumpt-ion as-sume con-sume 62. Roots and Derivatives. tan'gere = to touch tang-ent in-tact' tac'tum con-tag-ious tang-ible con-tact ten'dere = to stretch dis-tend pre-tend ten'sum ex-tend tens-ion at-tend-ant tene're = to holdten-able sus-tain ten'tum re-tain con-tain ten-ant tra'here = to draw dis-tract con-tract trac'tum tract-able sub-tract de-tract tribue're = to give at-trib-ute dis-tribut-ion tribu'tum con-trib-ute re-tribut-ion trib-ute tru'dere = to thrust in-trud-er abs-truse tru'sum ob-trus-ive pro-trude in-trus-ion 63. Roots and Derivatives. va'dere in-vas-ion e-vade = to goe-vas-ion vas'um e-vade per-vade ve'here = to carry in-veigh vehe-ment vec'tum in-vect-ive vehi-cle con-vev ment - act & state of that wine

Verbs.		Derivative	s.
veni're	) = to come	inter-vent-ion	circum-vent
ven'tum	\( \text{con-vene} \)	con-vent-ion	super-vene
ver'tere	= to turn	di·vert'	re-verse'
ver'sum	$\alpha$ -vert	con-vert'	re-vert'
vide're	= to see	ad-vise	pro-vide
vis'um	\ vis-ion	re-vis-ion	super-vis-ion
vin'cere	= to conquer	vict-ory	con-vict-ion
vic'tum	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	con'-vict	con-vince
viv'ere	) = to live	vivi-fy	con-vivi-al
vic'tum	f re-vive	sur-vive	viva-cious
voca're	) = to call	con-voke	in-voke
voca'tum	\( \text{vocat-ion} \)	re-voke	pro-voke
vol'vere	$= to \ roll$	e-volut-ion	re-volut-ion
volu'tum	re-volve	in-volut-ion	con-volut-ion

# 64. Verb-Roots.

Take up each root and let the pupils give, orally, as many derivatives as possible. Afterward require written lists.

derivatives as por	SSIDIE. ALLUEIW	ard require	WITCH HISTS.
ama're = to	love.   f	du'ge re =	= to flee.
an'ge re , $= to$	vex.	gig'ne re =	= to beget.
can'e re = to	sing.	næ re're =	= to stick.
cre a're = to	create. j	u di ca're =	= to judge.
$\wedge$ cred'e re = to	trust.	in'que re =	= to leave.
cum'be re = to	lie down.	man da're =	= to command.
di ca're = to	set apart.	na ne're =	= to stay.
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{do ce're}}{\text{do ce're}} = to$	teach.	mer'ge re =	= to plunge.
er ra're = to	err.	ni gra're =	= to move.
fen'de re = to	strike.	mis ce're =	= to mix.
fer ve're = to	boil.	no ve're =	= to move.
$fi'de_re = to$	trust.	non stra're=	= to point out.
fla gra're = to	burn.	nec'te re =	= to tie.
flec'te re = to	turn.	ne ga're =	
fran'ge re = to	break.	no ta're =	= to mark.

#### 65. Verb-Roots.

nu me ra're	=	to number.	sap'e re =	to taste.
nu'be re	=	to marry.	scin'de re =	to cut.
op ta're	=	to wish.	sci're =	to know.
or na're	=	to adorn.	spe ra're =	to hope.
pan'de re	=	to spread.	splen de're =	to shine.
pa ra're	=	to make ready.	spon de're =	to promise.
pa'ti	=	to suffer.	su'me re =	to take.
pla ce're	=	to please.	tac e're =	to be silent.
prem'e re	=	to press.	va ca're =	to be empty.
rap'e re	=	to snatch.	va'de re =	to go.
ri de're	=	to laugh.	vo ra're =	to devour.
ro'de re	=	to gnaw.	vel'le =	to wish.
reg'e re	=	to rule.	va le're =	to be well.
sa li're		to leap.	vo la're =	to fly.

#### II. NOUNS.

NOTE.—The genitive case of the noun is given whenever the root is materially changed in that case. As a preliminary oral exercise, teachers should require pupils, with open books, to distinguish prefixes, suffixes, and roots; to define orally, by means of the literal or root signification; and afterwards to give the current meaning of the word.

#### 66. Model for Oral Recitation.

annual = pertaining to a year; yearly.

centennial = centum + annus + al = pertaining to a hundred years.

manuscript = manus + scriptum = writien by hand.

egregious = ex + gregis + ous = pertaining to one out of the flock; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous.

#### 67. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

per-enni-al tri-enni-al annu-al annus semi-annu-al-ly bi-enni-al cent-enni-al year anima anim-al anim-ate re-anim-ate life; soul animal-cule in-anim-ate animus arti-fice = artartis-an ars artis art-ful art-ist art-less ca'put capit-ol de-capit-ate = headcap'itis capit-al capitat-ion chap-ter ca'ro = fleshcarnat-ion in-carn-ate carnis carni-v'or-ous carn-al carn-age cen'tum centu-ry centu-ple cent-enni-al a hundred per-cent-age centi-pede centuri-on cor'pus = a bodycorpor-ate corpus-cle cor'poris corpor-al corpu-lent cors-et

#### 68. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

= the heart cordi-al ac-cord-ance cor dis-cord-ant cordis core cour-age cruci-fix ex-cruci-at-ing crux = a crosscrucis cruci-fy cruci-ble cruci-form cura cura-tor ac-cur-ate care-less sine-cure in-ac-cur-ate care-less-ly caredens = a toothdent-ist dent-it-ion dentis in-dent-ed dent-al dent-ist-ru dominus domin-ion domin-ate pre-domin-ant lord: master pre-domin-ance domin-ant domin-eer fi'nis fin-ite in-fin-it-ive fin-al-ly end: limit in-fin-ite fin-ish de-fin-it-ion fi'des dif-fid-ent fidel-itu in-fid-el faith feal-ty per-fid-y con-fide = a flower flos flo-ral flor-ist flo'ris flo-ra flor-id flow-er

Roots.	Derivatives.			
for'ma	form-al	con-form	re-form	
shape	form-ula	per-form	trans-form	

## 69. Noun-Roots and Derivatives.

grex )	= a flock	se-greg-ate	con-gregat-ion
gregis	greg-arious	e-gregi-ous	ag-gregat-ion
ge'nus	= a kind	gen-der	genu-ine
gen'eris	gener'-ic	gener-a	con-geni-al
ho'mo	= a man	hum-ane	in-human-ly
hom'inis	hum-an	human-ity	human-ize
hos'pes	= a host	ho-tel	hospit-al
hos'pitis	= a guest	host-ler	hospit-able
lex )	= law	il-leg-al	legitimate
legis	leg-al	legis-late	legislat-ure
litera )	liter-al	al-literat-ion	ob-liter-ate
letter	liter-ary	il-liter-ate	literat-ure
locus )	loc-al	loc-ate	dis'-locate
a place	local-ity	loco-motive	col-locat-ion
ma'nus )	manu al	manu-fact-ures	man-a-cle
hand	manu-script	main-ten-ance	main-tain
	-		

mors )	= death	mortu-ary	morti-fy
mortis )	mort-al	mur-der	mort-gage
men'sura	mensura-tion	di-mens-ions	measure-ment
measure \	com-mensur-able	im-mense	im-measur-able
no'men	= a name	nomin-ate	cog-nomen
nominis \	nomin-al	pro-noun	pro-nomin-al
pars )	= a part	part-ner	partis-an
partis \	pars-ing	part-ial	par-cel
pes )	= foot	pedes-tal	centi-pede
pedis	$\mathrm{ped} extit{-}al$	pedes-trian	bi-ped

Roots.		Derivatives.	
poe'na )	penal	pen-ance	re-pent-ance
punishment \	penal-ty	peni-tent	sub-poe'na
tes'tis	testi-fy	testa-ment	at-test
witness	testi-mony	testat-or	pro-test
vo'tum )	votary	de-vote	de-vout
a vow	vot-ive	de-vot-ee	a-vow

#### 71. Blank Book Work.

Require pupils to collect and write out under each root as many words as possible.

a'ger (a'gri)	=	field.	ig'nis	=	fire.
ar'ma	=	weapons.	lac (lac'tis)	=	milk.
ars (ar'tis)	=	art.	li'ber	=	book.
ar'tus	=	a joint.	lin'gua	=	tongue.
au'ris	=	ear.	lo'cus	=	place.
a'vis	=	bird.	lux (lu'cis)	=	light.
a'qua	=	water.	lu'na	=	moon.
bel'lum	=	war.	ma're	=	sca.
ca'lor	=	heat.	ma'ter	=	mother.
ca'ro (car'nis)	=	flesh.	mons	=	mountain
car'rus	=	wagon.	mos (mo'ris)	=	custom.
ci'vis	=	citizen.	mens (men'tis)	=	mind.
cor'pus	=	a body.	mi'les	=	soldier.
char'ta	=	a paper.	mod'us	=	manner.
eir'eus	=	circle.	na'vis	=	ship.
crux (cru'cis)	=	cross.	nor'ma	=	rule.
de'us	=	a god.	op'us	=	work.
di'es	=	day.	oe'u lus	=	eye.
flam'ma	=	flame.	os	=	bone.
fra'ter	=	brother.	pars (par'tis)	=	part.
fu'mus		smoke.	pax (pa'cis)	=	peace.
hu'mus	=	earth.	pre'ti um	=	price.

pa'ter	=	father.	um'bra	=	shade.
ro'ta	=	wheel.	un'da	=	wave.
so'nus	=	sound.	urbs	=	city.
so'por	=	sleep.	vac'ca	=	cow.
stel'la	=	star.	ven'tus	=	wind.
tem'pus	=	time.	ver'mis	=	worm.
ter'ra	=	earth.	ves'tis	=	garment.
ter'minus	=	limit.	ver'bum	=	word.

# III. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

## 72. Roots and Derivatives.

Roots.	Derivatives.	
æ'quus	) equat-or equi-nox	<i>e</i> -qui- <i>ty</i>
equal	∫ equat-ion e-qua-ble	e-qui-vocate
cla'rus	) clari-fy clear-ance	de-clare'
clear	∫ clear-ness clari-on	de-clar-at-ive
for'tis	) fort forti-fy	forc-ible
strong	forte forti-tude	re-en-force
li'ber	) liber-ate liber-al	liber-ty
free	liber-at-ion il-liber-al-ly	de-liver-ance
mem'or	) memor-y re-member	memor-andum
mindful	memor-able re-membr-ance	memento
mag'nus	) magni-fy magn-anim-ous	majesty
great	magni-tude magni-fic-ence	major- <i>ity</i>
ma'le	male-vo-lent male-dict-ion	mal-apropos
ill	male-fact-or mal-con-tent	mal-form-ation

nov'us	) nov-ice	in-nov-at-ion	nov-el-ist
new	f nov-el	$re ext{-nov-}ate$	nov-el-ette
sat'is	) satis-fy	sati'-ety	in-sati-ate
enough	sati-ate	satis-faction	dis-satis-fy

Roots.		Derivatives.	
sol'idus	sol-id	con-solid-ate	solid-ity
firm; hard	sold-er	solidi-fy	solid-arity
tres	tri-o	tri-angle	tri-ple
three	trin-ity	${ m tre-}{\it ble}$	tri-plets
u'nus	uni-t	uni-on	uni-form
one \( \)	$\mathrm{uni} ext{-}te$	dis-uni-on	un-anim-ous
va'gus	vagr-ant	vague-ness	extra-vag-ant
wandering \( \)	vaga-bond	vag-ary	extra-vag-ance
be'ne	bene-fact-or	bene-fit	bene-vol-ent
well	bene-dict-ion	bene-fice	bene-fic-ent
bis, bi	bi-sect	bis-cuit	bi-ennial
twice; two	bi-ped	bi-valve	bi-cuspid

#### 74. Word Exercise.

NOTE.—Take each root separately, and let the class give orally as many derivatives as possible. Afterwards require each pupil to make out a written list.

al'tus	=	high.	ma'jor	=	greater.
as'per	=	rough.	mol lis	=	soft.
brev'is	=	short.	mul tus	=	much.
cru dus	=	raw.	neu ter	=	neither.
du rus	=	hard.	om nis	=	all.
de cem	=	ten.	ple nus	=	full.
dig nus	=	worthy.	plus	=	more.
du o	=	two.	quat u or	=	four.
fac'i lis	=	easy.	sex	=	six.
firm us	=	firm.	sep tem	=	seven.
grav is	=	heavy.	sua vis	=	sweet.
lax us		loose.	ve rus	=	true.
lev is	=	light.	vet us	=	old.
mi nor		less.	vi'lis	=	base.

# 75. Anglicized Latin Nouns.

Adopted into English without change of spelling.

Require the plural, if any, and the definition.

aca'cia	ge'nius	max'imum	scintil'la
acan'thus	hon'or	min'imum	sta'tus
are'na	in'cubus	o'dium	spe'cies
an'imus	ignora'mus	oppro'brium	se'ries
an'imal	in'terim	pab'ulum	se'rum
acu'men	interreg'num	pen'dulum	se'nior
adden'dum	la'bor	pre'mium	sim'ile
allu'vium	lan'guor	ra'dius	stim'ulus
cer'ebrum	lam'ina	reg'imen	tu'mulus
curric'ulum	manda'mus	rega'lia	ter'minus
cra'nium	momen'tum	re'quiem	tribu'nal
detri'tus	memoran'dum	spec'ulum	tym'panum
empo'rium	minu'tiae	spec'ulator	vin'culum
enco'mium	mod'icum	stra'tum	vac'uum
fari'na	millen'nium	stra'tus	ver'tebra

# 76. Words of Romanic Origin.

Chiefly from the Italian and the Spanish.

Require a definition, referring pupils to the dictionary.

alcal'de	buffoon'	car'icature	garrote'
arma'da	cam'eo	canta'ta	gazelle'
ambuscade'	can'nibal	despera'do	guerril'la
al'ligator	com'modore	embar'go	har'lequin
brava'do	cu'pola	fil'igree	macaroon'
bandit'ti	cor'ridor	fili'buster	macaro'ni
burlesque'	char'latan	flotil'la	mantil'la
barricade'	cas'tanet	fandan'go	me ri'no
bagatelle'	coch'ineal	gazette'	mosqui'to

molas'ses	punctil'io	pimen'to	stilet'to
mulat'to	provi'so	par'a sol	torna'do
mustache'	por'tico	regat'ta	umbrel'la
op'era	poltroon'	sopra'no	vermicel'li
pantaloons'	pia'no	sas'safras	vanil'la
peccadil'lo	piaz'za	stu'dio	volca'no

#### 77. Monosyllables of Romanic Origin.

#### Coming into English through French.

aid	couch	gain	hue	oust
aim	count	garb	join	piece
bail	crape	gauze	juice	pique
chair	cream	gleam	lace	quart
chaise	cue	gorge	lease	quit
chance	dame	gouge	league	quite
change	daunt	grape	liege	reign
chant	dress	grease	lieu	rout
charge	due	grief	mail	route
charm	faint	guard	main	ruse
chase	fair	guide	marque	rouge
chat	farce	guise	moist	taunt
check	feign	haunch	munch	tour
chief	fierce	haunt	niche	view
coach	foist	hearse	niece	vein
coin	frieze	heir	noise	veil

# SECTION VI.

-1001-

#### I. CURRENT WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.

Note.—The following words have come into use in English speech through the French and Norman French, though many of them were originally of Latin or Greek derivation, and some few of Teutonic. Some of these words have become fully Anglicized in pronunciation and accent; others are only partially Anglicized; while some are purely foreign words. As these words are in current use in newspapers and magazines, it is desirable that pupils should know how to pronounce them and spell them. Teachers must give the correct pronunciation. It is also desirable that pupils should be required to define every word, and, as far as practicable, to give the derivation and root-meaning.

#### 78. Words Derived from the French.

bal'ance	coif'fure	jaun'dice	pal'ette
brill iance	de pôt	jeop ard	por trait
bal let	en nui	jour ney	peas ant
beau ty	fau cet	lat tice	prai rie
bis cuit	fra cas	lev ee	piqu ant
bu reau	flam beau	li en	pig eon
bon bon	fash ion	lei sure	pres tige
cham ois	fil let	laun dry	pur lieu
chign on	fran chise	mem oir	prov ost
cou pon	griev ance	mort gage	poign ant
cous in	gor geous	mat tress	plain tiff
cogn ac	gau ger	mis chief	pur pose
colo nel	gus set	nui sance	rel ict
cur few	haut boy	na ive	rai sin
cui rass	hein ous	neph ew	rea son
chat tel	har ass	par lance	re tail

#### 79. Words Derived from the French.

saun'ter	toi let	vas sal	a droit'
sor tie	toi lette	vign ette	an tique
sur feit	tour ist	vil lain	ar raign
sir loin	ta pis	a dieu'	ba ton
sur name	tis sue	a chieve	ba rege
sur tout'	truf fle	ac crue	bou quet

bi zarre'	che nille'	con tour'	du ress'
bi jou	chi cane	cre vasse	e meute
bru nette	chas tise	cro chet	es cheat
ca bal	cha teau	cro quet	fa çade
ca nard	chi mere	cri tique	fas cine
cha grin	co quette	co coon	fi nesse
cha rade	cor net	dev oir	fa tigue
cham pagne	cor vette	de tour	fron tier
che mise	cor tege	des sert	gri mace

# 80. Words from the French.

gui pure'	pla teau'	at ta ché
ha rangue	phy sique	am a teur
hau teur	pla toon	chem i sette
hal loo	pur loin	con nois seur
lorgn ette	pur suit	chev a lier
main tain	quar tette	chif fon ier
mi rage	quad rille	des ha bille
mo raine	ra gout	ex po sé
mê lée	ro sette	em ploy é
par quet	re gime	es cri toire
par quette	ra vine	et a gère
par terre	ra zee	es ca pade
pe tite	rou tine	frie as see
per du	re gime	flag eo let
pe lisse	soir ée	guil lo tine

## 81. Words from the French.

gren a dier'	mil lion aire'	non cha lance
guar an tee	mi trail leuse	neg li gee
im mor telle	min u et	rep ar tee
mat in ee	na īve té	ri co chet
mign on ette	nov el ette	res u mé

av'e nue	en'tre pôt	re plen'ish
av a lanche	pro te gé	port man teau
bad in age	par ve nu	av oir du pois'
com plai sance	ret i nue	deb on air'
co te rie	rev e nue	em bel'lish
char la tan	res er voir	gar'ri son
cic a trice	ren dez vous	gor mand ize
et i quette	res tau rant	mer chan dise
ep au let	co till'ion	sus'te nance
ep au lette	re veil le	re con'nais sance

# 82. French Words Current in English.

Note.—These words retain the French pronunciation, and, in general, are printed in italics. The correct pronunciation must be given to pupils by the teacher, and also their signification and use.

bouil'lon	mo rale'	bon ho mie'
con frere	mor ceau	con tre temps
caf é	mé nage	dis tin gué
en nui	ma dame	de colle té
lache	mon sieur	de noue ment
gour mand	mé lange	em presse ment
sé ance	pas sé	em bon point
bla sé	pat ois	fi an cée
can aille	pen chant	feu ille ton
cui sine	rou é	porte-mon naie
dé but	sa vant	per son nel
dou ceur	sa lon	ren ais sance
é clat	trous seau	re trous sé
é lite	a bat toir	re cher ché
en trée	a ban don	rep er toire

#### SECTION VII.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DERIVATIONS.

# 83. Words from Historical or Mythological Names.

Circe A fabled sorceress who first charmed her victims, and then transformed them into swine. circean The goddess of grain and tillage; hence the Ceres grains are called cereals. cereals Dahl A Swedish botanist whose name has been given dählia to the flower dahlia, indigenous to Mexico. Eschscholtz A botanist after whom is named a vellow eschscholtzia flower known as the "California poppy." The god of eloquence and commerce; hence Mercury mercurial means active, changeable, full of mercurial fire and vigor.

#### 84. A Dictionary Exercise.

In a similar manner explain the origin and meaning of the following words:

_			
atlas	galvanism	mansard	pasquinade
augean	gordian	martinet	phaeton
buncombe	hy'giene	maud'lin	quixotic
bria'rean	hector	mausole'um	stentorian -
bacchanalian	hermetical	macadamize	saturnine
calli'opē	jesuit	nicotine	saturnalian
camellia	jehu	orrery	tantalize
cicero'ne	jovial	prote'an	terpsichore'an
darwinian	jeremiad	platonic	titanic
epicurean	lobelia	plutonic	voltaic
eschalots	lynch-law	philippic	volcanic
esculapian	martial	procrus'tean	vulcanized
fuchsia	mesmerism	palladium	vandalism
faro	magnolia	pickwickian	vernier

## 85. Words from Names of Places.

Arcadia	A mountain region of Greece, inhabited by
arcadian	a pastoral people; hence arcadian means
	relating to the simple delights of rural life.
Attica	A part of Greece of which Athens was the
attic	principal city; hence attic means pertain-
	ing to the delicate wit, pure style, etc., of
	the Athenians. "Attic salt" means sharp
	wit.
Gascony	A province of France noted for its boastful
gasconade	people; hence, gasconade, vain boasting, or
	"brag."
Milan	A city in Italy; milliner originally was Mi-
milliner	laner, a man from Milan who imported into
	England the female finery made in Milan.
Sybaris	An ancient city of Italy noted for the effem-
sy barite	inacy and luxury of its people; hence, a
	sybarite is a devotee of pleasure.
Laconia	The country of the Lacones, or Spartans, who
laconic	affected short, pithy answers; hence, laconic
	means short, concise.
Myrmidons	A people of Greece who followed Achilles to
myrmidons	the siege of Troy. They were noted for

# 86. Dictionary Exercise.

the myrmidons of a tyrant, etc.

their savage brutality; hence, we speak of

Find out the derivation of the following words:

agate	cambric	cologne	dollar
currant	crayon	champagne	damask
copper	cravat	cordwainer	florin
cherry	calico	cantaleup	fustian

guinea	magnet	punic	spruce
hessian	meander	pandour	sherry
indigo	morocco	parchment	solecism
italics	olympic	pheasant	stygian
jalap	peony	quince	tariff
jet	parian	rubicon	tophet
landau	pistol	sardine	topaz
muslin	peach	sardonic	worsted

# 87. Dictionary Exercise.

From the dictionary find out the origin of these words:

alligator	dido	lynch-law	soldier
assassin	dunce	magnesia	sarcasm
artesian	demijohn	mentor	sycophant
balmoral	lerrick	madeira	scrupulous
bantam	fuchsia	pinchbeck	supercilious
bankrupt -	gossamer	promethean	shibboleth
billingsgate	gutta-percha	prevaricate	stygian
bedlam	gossip	poltroon	sarsaparilla
bohemian	gypsy	pander	spencer
carronade	gentian	pythian	siren
caucus	heathen	pyrrhic	turkey
crnard	handsome	quiz	thespian
c'nchona	hyacinth	quassia	tribulation
	isinglass	salary	troglodyte

# SECTION VIII.—GREEK WORDS.

# 88. Greek Roots.

Root.	Force.		Examples.		
ner		air.	aer-ated	aer-onaut	
astron	=	a star.	astr-al	astr-onomy	
agogeus	=	a leader.	dem-agogue	ped-agogue	

Root.	Force.	Exam	ples.
autos	= one's self.	au'to-graph	au'to-crat
bios	= life.	bio-graphy	bio-logy
ballein	= to throw.	para-bola	hyper-bole
cho'le	= bile.	choler-ic	melan-choly
chroma	= color.	chroma-tic	chromo
chronos	= time.	chroni-cle	chrono-meter
deka	= ten.	deca-logue	deca-gon
demos	= the people.	demo-crat	dem-agogue
doxa	= opinion.	ortho-dox	hetero-dox
ethnos	= race.	ethno-logy	ethn-ic
gamos	= marriage.	bi- $gamy$	poly-gamy
chronos deka demos doxa ethnos	= time. = ten. = the people. = opinion. = race.	chroni-cle deca-logue demo-crat ortho-dox ethno-logy	chromo chrono-meter deca-gon dem-agogue hetero-dox ethn-ic

# 89. Greek Roots.

ge	=	the earth.	ge-ography	$ge ext{-}\mathrm{ology}$
genea	=	birth; race.	genea-logy	homo-gene-ous
gonia ·	=	angle.	poly-gon	dia-gon-al
graphein	=	to write.	graph-ic	tele-graph
gramma	=	a letter.	grammar	mono-gram
helios	=	the sun.	helio-trope	ap-helion
hema	=	blood.	hemor-rhage	hemor-rhoid
hex	=	six.	hex-agon	hexa-m'eter
hieros	=	sacred.	hiero-glyphics	hier-archy
hippos	=	a horse.	hippo-drome	hippo-potamus
homos	=	similar.	homo-geneous	homo-logous
hydor	=	water.	hydro-phobia	hydro-statics
idios	=	peculiar.	idiot	idiom
isos	=	equal.	iso-ther'mal	isos'-celes
kosmos	=	the world.	cosmo-gony	cosmo-politan
kratos	=	power.	auto-crat	demo-cracy
krites	=	a judge.	criti-cise	hypo-crite
		-		

# 90. Greek Roots.

lithos	= a stone.	litho-graphy	aer- <i>olite</i>
logos	= science.	ge-ology	astro-logy

Root.	Force.	Exam	ples.
lysis	= a loosening.	ana- <i>lysis</i>	para-lysis
metron	= measure.	gaso-meter	thermo-meter
mikros	= small.	micro-scope	$micro ext{-}\mathrm{cosm}$
monos	= alone.	mono-tone	mon-arch
morphe	= form.	a-morphous	meta-morphosis
mythos	= fiction.	mytho-logy	myth-ical
nomos	= law.	astro-nomy	eco-nomy
naus	= a ship.	naus-ea	aero-naut
nekros	= dead.	necro-logy	nec'ro-mancy
ode	= song.	mel-ody	par-ody
onoma	= a name.	an-onym-ous	syn-onym
orthos	= right.	ortho-graphy	or'tho-epy

# 91. Greek Roots.

oxys	=	sharp.	oxy-gen	oxy-dize
pan	=	all.	pan-orama	pan-theon
pathos	=	feeling.	a-pathy	patho-logy
petra	=	a rock.	petri-fy	petr-oleum
pherein	=	to bear.	meta-phor	phos-phor-ous
phos	=	light.	phos-phorus	photo-graph
phanein	=	to appear.	phan-tom	phen-omenon
philos	=	a friend.	philos-opher	philo-logist
phone	=	sound.	phon-ic	phono-graphy
phren	=	the mind.	frenzy	frantic
phrasis	=	a saying.	para-phrase	phraseo-logy
physis	=	nature.	phys-ics	phys-iology
polis	=	city.	metrop-olis	metropol-itan
polys	=	many.	poly-pus	poly-gon

## 92. Greek Roots.

pneuma	=	breath; air.	pneumo-nia	pneuma-tics
protos	=	first.	proto-type	proto-plasm
psyche	=	soul.	psycho-logy	metem-psycho-sis

Root.	Force.	Examples.	
pyr	= fire.	pyro-technics	pyre
rhein	= to flow.	cata-rrh	rheum
scopein	= to look.	tele-scope	micro-scope
schole	= leisure.	school	schol-astic
sophia	= wisdom.	philo-sophy	sophi-stry
sphaira	= sphere.	hemi-sphere	spher-icity
stasis	= a placing.	system	ec-stas-y
thesis	= a placing.	syn-thesis	anti-thesis
techne	= art.	techno-logy	poly-technic
theos	= god.	a-theist	theo-logy
therme	= heat.	therm-om'eter	therm-al
tomos	= a cutting.	ana-tomy	epi-t'ome

## 93. Greek Roots.

tecton	=	builder.	archi-tect	arch'i-tect-ure
telos	=	end; distance.	tele-phone	tele-scope
thermos	=	hot.	therm-ic	thermo-graph
tonos	=	tone.	a-ton-ic	mono-tone
topos	=	a place.	topo-graphy	u <i>-top-</i> ia
tropos	=	a turning.	helio-trope	trop-ic
typos	=	an impress.	typ-ical	typo-graphy
zoon	=	an animal.	zoö-logy	zoö-phyte

# 94. Words of Greek Derivation.

Graphein = to write. Graphy = writing. Gramma = writing.

Require the root signification and the full definition.

*	0	
au'tograph	ge og'raphy	ste nog'ra phy
bi og'ra phy	his to ri og'ra phy	or thog ra phy
au to bi og'ra phy	hy drog'ra phy	te leg ra phy
bib li og'ra phy	li thog ra phy	tel e graph ic
chi rog'ra phy	lex i cog ra pher	gram ma'ri an
cal lig ra phy	pho nog ra pher	par al lel o gram

ep i gram mat'ic pho tog ra phy pho to graph'ic ty pog'ra phy ty po graph'ic par'a graph ist bi o graph'ic al gram mat'ic al

#### 95. Words of Greek Derivation.

Logos = science. reason, a speech, a word.

Require the root meaning and the full definition.

apol'o gy
eu'lo gy
ge ol'o gy
psy chol'o gy
phi lol'o gy
phy si ol'o gy
min er al'o gy
phre nol' o gy
et y mol'o gy
or ni thol'o gy
en to mol'o gy
ich thy ol'o gy
tech nol'o gy

a pol'o gize
eu'lo gize
ge ol'o gize
psy chol'o gize
phi lol'o gist
phys i ol'o gist
min er al'o gist
phre nol'o gist
et y mol'o gist
or ni thol'o gist
en to mol'o gist
chro nol'o gist
me te or ol'o gy
pa thol'o gy

a pol'o gist
eu'lo gist
ge ol'o gist
psy chol'o gist
phi lo log'ic al
phys i o log'ic al
min er a log'ic al
phre no log'ic al
et y mo log'ic al
or ni tho log'i cal
en to mo log'ic al
chro no log'ic al
psy cho log'ic al
ge o log'ic al

## 96. Words of Greek Origin.

Many of these words have come into English through the Latin. Require either a synonym or a definition of each word. Let the pupils use the dictionary.

alms	chord	choir	fame
air	chrome	chart	gnome
arc	chyme	crypt	hymn
ache	chyle	cone	lobe
blame	chrism	cyst	lyre
balm	chair	clef	lymph
base	chasm	disc	nymph

myth	pyre	schist	theme
nerve	plague	sphere	throb
phase	rheum	sphinx	thyme
phrase	rhythm	spasm	tomb
phlegm	rhomb	style	tome
phlox	school	spleen	tone
prism	scene	schism	type
psalm	scheme	sylph	trope
palm	scope	sketch	zone

# 97. Words of Greek Origin.

ac'me	chro'mo	eth'nic	i'dol
arc tic	chlo rine	em blem	i dyl
as tral	cy cle	ep ode	i ris
ath lete	crys tal	fran tic	li chen
ar chives	com ma	fren zy	log ic
asth ma	cos mos	gas tric	mar tyr
ax is	des pot	graph ite	ma cron
ba sis	del ta	glu cose	mag ic
caus tic	di et	gym nast	meth od
col ic	dog ma	gy rate	mon ad
con ic	dra ma	ge ode	mu sie
cli mate	diph thong	ha lo	mim ic
cli max	ech o	hec tic	mor phine
cyn ic	ep ic	her mit	no mad
cha os	e poch	hy drant	o men
chron ic	e ther	hy dra	op ties

# 98. Words of Greek Origin.

oys'ter	pan'ic	pha rynx	phthis ic
ox ide	po et	pha lanx	phos phate
ol ive	pet al	phys ics	plas tic
o zone	pars ley	pleu ra	plan et
pa per	phan tom	pig my	pseu do

pæ'on
rhu barb
sa tyr
sar casm
sched ule
si phon
syn od
sym bol
symp tom
sys tem
syr inge

skep'tic styp tic stig ma ster num stom ach sto ic soph ist tac tics top ic trop ic tri pod

triph'thong
ther mal
the ist
the sis
tho rax
tro phy
ty rant
ty phoon
ty phus
ty phoid
tro che

tro'chee trag ic tra peze' zeal'ot com ic co ma crit ic an gel as ter prob lem bap tism

## 99. Words of Greek Origin.

ap'o thegm ar go naut al pha bet aph o rism ax i om ag o ny an o dyne at mos phere am nes ty au to crat an en rism ac ro bat as ter oid at ro phy a cous'tics a cros tic

a zo'ic a or'ta a sy'lum a pos'tle æs thet ic æs thet ics au then tic bot'a ny big a my bron chi a cat a plasm cat a clysm cat e chism char ac ter chlo ro form chlo ro phyl

chol'e ra chrys a lis cat a comb era ni um clin ic al croc o dile cvn o sure co ma tose cos mic al crit i cism cyn i cism cyl in der chi me'ra cha ot ic chro mat ic cos met ic

cal'o mel ce phal ic di'a phragm di a dem di a tom dy nas ty di dac'tic dys pep tic di lem ma dy nam ic di plo ma e clip'tic ec cen tric ec stat ic ec lec'tic el lip'sis

# 100. Words of Greek Origin.

e pis'tle
ex ot ic
e nig ma

eu re'ka em'pha sis el e gy

ep'i sode ep i gram ep i taph ep'i logue eth ic al ex o dus ex'o gen
en do gen
eu phe mism
gan gli on
gen e sis
glyc er ine
gy ro scope
hal cy on
her o ism
her o ine
hem or rhage
hec a tomb
her ni a

ho' mo nym
ho ro scope
hy gi ene
hy dro gen
hem i sphere
hec to gram
her e tic
hex a gon
hyp o crite
hys ter'ics
hy draul ics
hyp not ic

i de'a

i o'ta
id'i ot
id i om
i o dine
i ron y
kil o gram
lab y rinth
log a rithm
lex i con
lit ur gy
lic o rice
lym phat ic
ly ce'um

le the'an
ma'ni a
ma ni ac
mas to don
mel o dy
me te or
met a phor
mech a nism
myr i ad
mys te ry
mon o lith
mon o dy
mi cro scope

## 101. Words of Greek Origin.

ma chin'ist mo sa ic mu se um mi as ma mne mon ics ne cro sis ne pen the no mad ic ne'o phyte oph i cleide or ches tra ox y gen ob e lisk os tra cize or the dox par a digm

par'al lax par al lel par a site par a gon par o dy par ox ysm par a dox pan cre as pan the ism pan to mime pan o ply par a ble pel i can pen ta gon pet ri fy phar i see

pho'to sphere phar ma cy pro to type pro to plasm pros o dy pros e lyte pyth i an proph e sy pleu ri sy plat y pus pleth o ric ple o nasm pol y glot pol y gon por phy ry pyr a mid

pseu'do nym pa py'rus pho net ics pneu mat ics pe dan tic pro phet ic py ri'tes rhap'so dy rhet o ric rheu ma tism sel e nite sem i tone scor pi on skel e ton spher i cal soph is try

# 102. Words of Greek Origin.

syn'o nym syn the sis syn co pe sym me try sym'pho ny sym pa thy

syn a gogue syc a more syc'o phant syl la ble syl la bus syl lo gism sy nop'sis sy rin ga scle rot ic sphe roid al spas mod ic sar cas tic stra bis'mus
tal'is man
tet a nus
tel e scope
tel e phone
tech ni cal
the ory
trag e dy

trag a canth

tril o bite

tym'pa num trop i cal typ i cal trog lo dyte the sau'rus tra'che a tri chi'na zo'o phyte zy mot'ic

a nath'e ma

anon'y mous a nal y sis a poc, ry phal a pos tro phe a pos ta sy a rith me tic as phyx i a au tom a ton a ris to crat a nach ro nism

## 103. Words of Greek Origin.

antag'onism allop'athy anom'aly ae'rial acad'emy antith'esis antip'odes antisep'tic amauro'sis cat'alepsy crite'rion catas'trophe chame'leon chalvb'eate cat'egory calisthen'ics

diag'onal diær'esis dissyl'lable diphthe'ria demo'niac diarrhœ'a diapa'son diaton'ic epidem'ic epiglot'tis esoph'a gus empyre'an ep'ilepsy epicy'cle econ'omy ellip'tical

empir'ical epit'ome ephem'eral ethe'real eulo'gium elec'trotype eupho'nious enthu'siasm gramma'rian geom'etry gymna'sium hexam'eter he'lioscope hec'tometer · hypot'enuse hip'podrome

# 104. Words of Greek Origin.

hypoc'risy hyste'ria hypoth'esis hilar'ity hyper'bole hyper'trophy isos'celes iron'ical isother'mal kalei'doscope monop'oly monog'amy misan'thropy melo'deon morphol'ogy meton'ymy mathemat'ics metamor'phic metaphys'ics mon'otheism nec'romancy necrol'ogy neural'gia ophthal'mia ol'igarchy olean'der paren'thesis parhe'lion paral'ysis periph'ery perim'eter parab'ola

periph'rasis

petro'leum

philos'ophy

philan'thropy

phlebot'omy phenom'enon pyrom'eter paregor'ic protozo'a polyg'amy panegyr'ic pneumo'nia polytech'nic stalac'tite therapeu'tics theod'olite

# 105. Words of Greek Origin.

analyt'ical apothe'osis baromet'rical cyclope'dia electric'ity eleusin'ian erysip'elas eleemos'ynary epigrammat'ic ecclesias'tical hydroceph'alus hypercrit'ical hypocrit'ical hypochon'dria hippopot'amus hyperbore'an

hieroglyph'ics homœop'athy homoge'neous heteroge'neous idiosyn'crasy icon'oclast kleptoma'nia meteor'olite monochromat'ie monoma'niac metaphysi'cian metempsycho'sis phantasmago'ria perihe'lion pharmacopæ'ia polysyl'lable

parapherna'lia paleontol'ogy pandemo'nium physiog'nomy spermace'ti stereoscop'ic ste'reotype sciat'ica synec'doche tautol'ogy typog'raphy trigonom'etry theolog'ical tyran'nical teleg'raphy anthropoph'agi

#### 106. Interesting Derivations.

Bankrupt. Money-lenders in Italy used to sit on a banco, or bench, in the market-place, and when one of them was

unable to continue business, his bench was broken up, and he was called a bancrotto, or bankrupt.

Buckwheat. A corruption of boc-wheat, i. e., beech-wheat; so-called because the kernel is triangular like a beech-nut.

Canard [canard, F. = a duck]. A French writer, in order to test the gullibility of the public, set afloat in the newspapers a story that one duck ate up nineteen other ducks, feathers and all. Hence an improbable story is called a canard.

**Desultory.** Roman circus-riders that rode two horses, leaping from one to the other, were called *desulto'res*; hence *desultor* came in Latin to mean one who was inconstant, or going from one thing to another.

Good-by. A contraction of God be with you.

Grass-widow. A grace widow, a widow by courtesy; that is, one temporarily separated from her husband.

Gooseberry. A corruption of kraus, or gorse-berry. Gorse means rough, prickly, hairy.

Saunter [F., sainte terre, holy land]. From idle persons that roamed about the country, begging alms under the pretence of going on a pilgrimage a la sainte terre, i. e., Palestine, or the Holy Land.

Stalwart [stael-wearth] means worth stealing. A stal-wort yeoman was one worth stealing, or taking captive in warfare.

Supercilious. Having an elevated eyebrow; that is, raised in contempt, or scorn. Shakespeare speaks of "woeful ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow;" woeful, because she is *supercilious*.

Lady [A. S., hlaef-dige, loaf-server]. One who serves bread to the family.

Jerusalem Artichoke. A corruption of the Italian word girasole, sunflower; called the girasole artichoke because its flower turns to the sun.

#### 107. Curiosities of Derivation.

coil	=	con + ligare	=	to bind together.
count	=	con + putare	=	to reckon together.
curfew	=	couvre-feu	=	to cover the fire.
dandelion	=	dent-de-lion	=	tooth of a lion.
debonair	=	de bon aire	=	of fine air or mien.
kerchief	=	couvre-chef	=	to cover the head.
legerdemain	=	leger de main	=	light of hand.
madame	=	mea domina	=	my mistress.
rally	=	re + ad + ligare	=	to bind together again.
verdict	=	vere dictum	=	truly said.
verjuice	=	vert jus	=	green juice.
verdigris	=	viride æris	=	green of brass.
vinegar	=	vinum acer	=	sour wine.

#### 108. Hybrids.

Note.—As a general rule Teutonic suffixes and prefixes are joined to Teutonic root-words; Romanic to Romanic roots, etc.; but there are some exceptions. Words formed by a combination of Old English and Romanic elements are termed hybrids. The following are given as a few illustrations:

## I. English Words with Romanic Suffixes.

-ance	hindr-ance	further-ance	forbear-ance
-age	bond-age	tonn-age	wharf-age
-ment	ship-ment	lodg-ment	wonder-ment
-let	stream-let	brook-let	ham-let
-ess	godd-ess	shepherd-ess	songstr-ess
-able	eat-able	laugh-able	read-able

#### II. Romanic Words with English Suffixes.

-ful	fruit-ful	peace-ful	grace-ful
-ish	slav-ish	Rom-ish	brut-ish

-less	merci-less	passion-less	grace-less
-ly	intimate-ly	savage-ly	final-ly
-ness	factious-ness	savage-ness	useful-ness
-ship	court-ship	apprentice-ship	

#### III. Romanic Words with English Prefixes.

un-	un-fortunate	un-equal	un-aided
over-	over-rate	over-taxed	over-power
be-	be-siege	be-powder	be-tray
under-	under-value	under-estimate	under-prize

## IV. English Words with Romanic Prefixes.

dis-	dis-like	dis-masted	dis-heart-en
re-	re-light	re-build	re-told

# 109. Double Forms of Words from the Same Root.

# Explain the difference in signification.

balsam	balm	kill	quell
captive	caitiff	legal	loyal
cadence	chance	market	mart
cattle	chattel	milk	milch
estate	state	mint	money
esquire	squire	metal	mettle
especial	special	person	parson
engine	gin	penitence	penance
fantasy	fancy	quiet	coy
fact	feat	secure	sure
fragile	frail	scatter	shatter
fidelity	fealty	school	shoal
flower	flour	wagon	wain
genteel	gentle	ward	guard
history	story	wise	guise

#### 110. Dictation Exercise.

#### I. Spelling, Capitals, and Punctuation.

The imperial astronomers of Chaldea went up almost to the stars in their observatories; but it was a Greek who first foretold an eclipse, and measured the year. The nations of the East invented the alphabet; but not a line has reached us of profane literature, in any of their languages—and it is owing to the embalming power of Grecian genius, that the invention itself has been transmitted to the world. The Egyptian architects could erect structures, which, after three thousand five hundred years, are still standing in their uncouth, original majesty; but it was only on the barren soil of Attica, that the beautiful columns of the Parthenon and the Theseum could rest, which are standing also. With the decline of liberty in Greece, began the decline of all her letters, and all her arts, though her tumultuous democracies were succeeded by liberal and accomplished princes.—Edward Everett.

#### II. Etymology.

- 1. Count the words in this paragraph.
- 2. Italicize the words of Latin or Greek derivation.
- 3. Find the per cent of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon derivation.

#### III. Dictation Exercise.

## I. Spelling, Punctuation, and Capitals.

In all its history it has been beneficent. It has trodden down no man's liberty, it has crushed no State. Its daily respiration is liberty and patriotism. Its youthful veins are full of enterprise, courage, and honorable love of glory and renown. Large before, the country has now, by recent events, become vastly larger. This Republic now extends, with a vast breadth, across the whole continent. The two great seas of the world wash the one and the other shore. We realize on a mighty scale the beautiful description of the ornamental edging of the bucklers of Achilles—

"Now the broad shield complete, the artist crowned With his last hand, and poured the ocean round, In living silver seemed the waves to roll, And beat the buckler's verge and bound the whole."

-Daniel Webster.

#### II. Etymology.

- Find the per cent of classical words.

#### 112. Dictation Exercise.

#### Treat as in 111 and 112.

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shriveled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

#### 113. Dictation Exercise.

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse, wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal as of the sceptre of this planet. Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee, hardly-entreated brother!—Thomas Carlyle.

#### 114. Dictation Exercise.

Had the Plantagenets, as at one time seemed likely, succeeded in uniting all France under their government, it is probable that England would never have had an independent existence. The noble language of Milton and Burke would have remained a rustic dialect without a literature, a fixed grammar, or a fixed orthography, and would have been contemptuously abandoned to the use of boors. No man of English extraction would have risen to eminence, except by becoming, in speech and habits, a Frenchman.—Macaulay.

# PART IV.

# SYNONYMS.

-----

Note.—Synonyms are words that agree in their general meaning, but differ in their special application; hence, a careful study of their shades of signification is required in order to secure accuracy and elegance in their use. In the study of the following elementary lessons, pupils should be trained to make use of the Unabridged Dictionary.

#### I. Adjectives.

ancient Is opposed to modern; as, ancient ruins and

castles.

old Is opposed to new and young; as, old things

and men.

antique Relates to ancient style of art.

antiquated To what is old, and out of date or fashion.

contagious Means spread by actual contact. infectious Communicated in any manner.

corporal Pertaining to the body externally; as, cor-

poral punishment.

corporeal Relating to internal structure; as, corporeal

substance.

enormous Out of rule; as, enormous expense.
immense Out of measure; as, immense expanse.

everlasting Means having no end.

eternal Having neither beginning nor end.

general Includes nearly all. universal Includes entirely all.

Implies extent; as, great barns, fields, great

lakes, etc.

Includes the idea of greatness and supegrand

riority.

Expresses the highest degree of grandeur. sublime

Pertaining to man; it denotes what we are. human

humane Kind; it denotes what we ought to be.

# 2. Synonymous Adjectives.

handsome Applies to what is striking, grand, or noble;

as, handsome men, horses, etc.

To what is small, delicate, or fine; as, pretty

pretty girls, flowers, etc.

beautiful Is a higher term than either pretty or handsome, and has a wider application; as, beautiful landscapes, women, etc.

From the circumstances of the case. impracticable

From the nature of things. impossible From the nature of things. inevitable unavoidable From circumstances.

Averse to action of any kind. indolent

Averse to work, labor, or useful employment. lazy

Lacking knowledge or information. ignorant

Lacking education, or the ability to read illiterate

and write.

Is opposed to low; as, high hills, houses, etc. high Includes the idea of grandeur as well as lofty height.

Well known for good qualities.

noted Well known for bad qualities. notorious

primary First in order of place or rank; as, primary

schools, readers, etc.

primeval First in order of age; as, "This is the forest

primeval."

primitive First in order of time; as, primitive customs.

#### 3. Nouns.

Require pupils to illustrate the proper use of each word by constructing sentences.

abstinence Is the act of refraining from using at all.
temperance Consists in the moderate enjoyment of things.

artist One skilled in the fine arts, such as painting,

music, etc.

artisan One skilled in the mechanical trades.

burial Is the act of putting into the ground. interment Is the act of burying with ceremony.

courage Is the quality that enables us to meet danger

bravely.

fortitude Enables us to bear pain or suffering.

customs Are the established practices of a people or

society.

manners Relate to the behavior of individuals toward

others.

conduct Relates to actions in general in all places.

behavior Includes particular actions on special occa-

sions.

character Lies in the qualities of a person.
reputation Consists in what is said of a person.

competition Is a struggle for superiority over others.

emulation Is an effort to imitate and equal.

doubt Arises from want of evidence. suspense Arises from want of certainty.

humor Consists in an amusing arrangement of ideas. wit In a brilliant and unexpected combination.

humor Is genial, and laughs with people. wit Is cutting, and laughs at people.

haughtiness Springs from self-esteem.

disdain Springs from a low opinion of others.

# 4. Synonymous Nouns.

instant An instant is the shortest conceivable point

of time.

moment A moment is a little longer than an instant.

informant An informant is one who tells anything.

informer An informer is one who tells from interested

motives.

inability Means lack of power from the nature of things.

disability Arises from circumstances, and may be tem-

porary.

impediments Hinder progress, and must be removed.

obstacles Stand in the way, and must be surmounted.

knowledge Is a general term for whatever is known.

science Signifies systematized or classified knowledge.

killing Is the mere act of taking life.

murder Is the malicious killing of a human being.

maxims Are evident truths in morals. axioms Are evident truths in science.

neglect Is the act of leaving something undone.

negligence Is the habit of leaving things undone.

Is a general term applied to anything.

appellation Is a descriptive name expressing some quality.

May be expected or not, important or unimnews

portant.

Is applied only to expected, important, or tidings personal news.

Are made to conceal the real purposes. pretences

pretexts Are given to conceal actions.

persuasion Is the act of affecting the feelings or will.

Is the act of influencing the reason and judgconviction ment.

Includes all that is needful. plenty

abundance Expresses the idea of more than is needed.

pride Is based on a high opinion of ourselves. vanity On a desire for the good opinion of others.

truth Concerns what is said.

veracity Concerns the person who says it.

## 5. Verbs.

assent! We assent' by an act of the understanding, to the views or opinions of others.

We consent' by an act of the will or the consent' feelings.

ask Is Teutonic, general, and colloquial.

inquire Is Romanic and specific.

build Is a general term of Teutonic origin.

Of Romanic origin, means to build with care construct or skill; as, we build anything; we construct complicated machines.

To make known existing things unknown discover before; as, discover new lands.

To find out by making new combinations of invent things; as, invent printing, gunpowder, etc.

educate To develop all the faculties of body or mind.

instruct To give information or directions.

equivocate To convey a double meaning.

prevaricate To evade the question at issue by false state-

ments.

forbid To merely tell a person not to do.

prohibit To forbid in a formal or judicial manner.

do Is Teutonic and general; we do anything.
perform Is Romanic, and means to do thoroughly, or

to do some particular thing or task.

should Implies the obligation of custom.

ought Implies duty; it is stronger than should.

#### 6. Verbs in Sentences.

accent' Syllables; emphasize words.

cry From pain; weep from grief.

differ We differ in opinion; dispute about differences; quarrel after disputing, and fight to

settle quarrels.

excuse We excuse mistakes; forgive injuries.

exonerate We exonerate others from blame; exculpate ourselves.

ourselves.

esteem We esteem for merit; respect for character; honor for superiority; reverence for holiness.

enlarge We enlarge by adding to extent of surface; increase number, bulk, or quantity.

have We have what we hold; possess what we own

and have.

We see by merely opening the eyes; observe by looking at closely.

SYNONYMS. UNIVERSITES

# 7. Active and Passive Synonyms. IFO

antipathy

Is a feeling against.

aversion

Is an active feeling against, expressed by turning away from.

approbation approval

A state of feeling awakened in the mind.

The act of commending.

belief faith Is a *passive* acceptance of facts or truth. Is *active*, and expresses strong belief.

culture

Relates to condition as the results of improve-

ment.

cultivation

Relates to the act of improving.

civility politeness

Is passive courtesy required by custom.

Is the result of an active desire to please.

capacity ability

Relates to the power of receiving and holding.

Signifies inherent power to do.

ease facility Relates more to the condition of the doer.

To the readiness with which the actor does

anything.

fertile

Implies a condition capable of producing; as, a fertile soil.

fruitful

Signifies actually producing; as, fruitful fields, gardens, etc.

honorable honored Worthy to be honored; as, honorable services. Actually receiving honor; as, honored heroes.

malignant malicious

Having malice; as, a malignant disposition. Actually exerting malice; as, malicious deeds.

peaceful

In a passive state of peace.

peaceable

Desiring peace; as peaceable tribes.

# 8. Active and Passive Synonyms.

rational Means having the quality of reason; as, Man is a rational being.

reasonable Signifies actually exercising reason; as, The teacher made a reasonable request.

strengthImplies the possession of power.forceIs power positively exerted.fortitudeIs the passive power of enduring.

bravery Is the active power of meeting danger.

posture Signifies a passive position.

attitude A studied position for effect.

unbelief Is a negative state of mind; a mere failure to admit the truth of any proposition.

disbelief Is a positive rejection of anything after considering proofs.

## 9. Synonyms of Degree.

appears Is applied more to the senses; as, The sun

appears through the clouds.

seems More to the mind; as, The story seems to be true.

companions Are persons occasionally in our company.

associates Are our habitual companions.

Charge Means the direct care of anything.

management Is the direction of important business affairs.

allow By tacit consent what is not objected to.

By formal consent what is asked for.

alter Anything by making it different.

change By putting something else in its place.

confuse Means to bewilder the mind.
confound To stupefy the faculties.

definite Leaves nothing to be explained; as, definite instructions.

positive Leaves no room for doubt; as, positive commands.

By a spontaneous action of the mind. remember recollect By a specific effort of the mind.

glaring Relates to the thing; as, a glaring lie. bare-faced Relates to the person; as, a bare-faced liar.

untruth Merely a statement that is not true.

falsehood An intentional untruth, harmless or otherwise. A deliberate falsehood for the purpose of lie

deceiving.

Natural features; as, the human face divine. face countenance The expression of the face; as, the light of your countenance.

# 10. Synonyms of Degree.

evident Means clear or plain; as, His guilt was evident.

Is unmistakably evident; as, His confusion obvious was obvious.

excite Means to stir up the feelings; as, The news

excited the people.

To urge on to action; as, The leaders incited incite the mob to open violence.

Means left by others. forsaken forlorn Utterly forsaken.

defective Lacking in some respect.

Having something actually wrong. faulty

inhuman Cruel from lack of feeling. Actually delighting in cruelty. barbarous

reports Things said generally.

rumors Flying reports.

idle Means doing nothing at some particular time.

indolent Naturally averse to any kind of effort.

miserable Relates to the state of mind or feelings.

wretched To condition as regards external circum-

stances.

pleasure Is a short state of enjoyment dependent

mainly on the senses.

happiness Is continued pleasure dependent upon the

disposition.

should Implies obligation.

ought Very strong obligation.

trifling Of little importance.
trivial Of less importance.

repartee Means a witty reply.

A sharp or cutting reply.

loquacious Very talkative.

garrulous foolishly loquacious.

absurd Means without reason.

ridiculous Both absurd and laughable.

Require each pupil to add 20 pairs of words to the preceding.

## II. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

argue To adduce reasons for or against.

debate To interchange arguments in a formal manner.

attack To attack is to begin an onset.

assail To make a sudden and violent attack.

To leap upon; to assail vehemently.

attempt An attempt is a specific trial to do.

An endeavor is a continued attempt.

effort An effort is a sudden trial.

exertion Is a trial of full strength.

ask Is a Teutonic generic term.

request To request is to ask politely for some par-

ticular thing.

beg Is used interchangeably with both ask and

request.

accordingly Marks a natural connection. consequently Marks a logical connection.

account Is a general description taken as a whole.

Is a detailed description of a connected train

of events.

accuse To accuse is to make a formal charge against.

arraign To accuse before a tribunal of justice.

anticipate Both words convey the idea of looking beforeexpect hand; but expect is the stronger term.

apprehension Moderate sense of danger.

alarm Strong sense of immediate danger.

acute Capable of piercing facts as with the point of

a needle.

subtile Capable of spinning out a fine thread of intricate thought.

## 12. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

adhesion Is used in reference to material substances.

To principles of belief.

beside Is used only and always as a preposition.

besides Is an adverb, signifying "in addition to," moreover, beyond.

bound We are bound by duty or contract.

obliged We are obliged to do things by necessity.

besides Introduces an additional reason.

moreover Introduces a supplemental or superfluous one.

compel To force by direct means.

coerce To force by indirect or by legal means.

cessation Is either a temporary or a final stop.

pause Is a temporary stop.
rest Is a stop for relief.
intermission Is a stop at intervals.

mortification Is pain from wounded pride.

chagrin Is keen mortification.

conceal Is merely not to make known. secrete Is to hide with extreme care.

current Carries only the single idea of running.

stream Conveys the idea of onward flow caused by

uniform force.

candid Free from reserve or prejudice; candid re-

marks.

frank Speaking without restraint; frank manners.

sincere Speaking without untruth.

# 13. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

continual Having no interruption in time.

Having no interruption in space.

constant Admitting of no change.

perpetual Having no end.

compare Things that are somewhat alike.contrast Things that are strikingly unlike.

disdain Is indignant contempt. scorn Is extreme disdain.

decided Settled beyond doubt; applied to both per-

sons and things.

decisive Is applied to things only; conclusive; end-

ing the matter.

design A design is a specific aim.

intention Relates to the general state of mind or feelings.

purpose A settled choice or determination.

disposition Is a constitutional state of mind.

temper Is a variable state of mind as regards the

feelings and passions.

deist A deist believes in God but not in revelation.

An atheist disbelieves in both God and reve-

lation.

delightful Relates to a state of mind.

delicious Relates to the state of the senses in matters

of taste, touch, and smell.

entreat
beseech
implore
supplicate
enmity
To ask earnestly.
beseech with fervor.
To implore of superiors.
A hostile state of feeling.

rancor Intense, deep-seated, personal hatred.

## 14. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

evident From being clearly proved.

obvious Needing no proof.

expect What is likely to happen.

hope for What we desire to happen.

equivocal Having a double meaning.

ambiguous Apparently having two meanings.

fallacy
sophistry
Is professed reasoning evidently false.
Is false reasoning skillfully concealed.
fervor
Is a boiling heat; fervid declamation.
ardor
Is a burning heat; ardent friendship.

genius The power to create ideas.

talent The power to use ideas.

grace May be a gift of nature.

elegance Is the result of cultivation.

hinder What is unfinished or uncompleted.

prevent What is not begun.

incapable From absolute want of natural power. incompetent From a temporary lack of power.

impending Something hanging over us.

imminent Something ready to fall on the instant.

impudence Is unblushing impertinence.

effrontery Is brazen-faced impudence in public.

# 15. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

lifeless Is applied to bodies capable of life.

To things not capable of life.

dead Is a general term applied to things both

capable and incapable of life.

murder The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

manslaughter The unlawful killing of a human being without premeditation.

homicide The unlawful killing of a human being, generally applied to killing in self-defence or by accident.

motion Denotes the act of moving.

The manner of moving.

meaning Is a Teutonic word of general application.

We speak of the meaning of words or sentences.

signification The act of making known, is a Romanic word of limited application; as, The signification of a word.

observance Is the act of keeping; as, The observance of Sunday.

observation Is the act of considering attentively, or some remark made about the result of considering.

pupil In connection with school, these words are interchangeable. In strict signification, pupil carries the idea of more direct supervision.

painting Is a general term for any kind of drawing.

Is a representation by means of colors.

# 16. Miscellaneous Synonyms.

pique A slight resentment.

spite A settled resentment.

grudge A long-settled ill-feeling.

rancor Deep seated hatred.

rage Is vehement and excessive anger.

fury Is excessive rage.

robust Having the constitutional ability to bear labor or fatigue.

strong Having power to act.

repeat Is to utter or express a second time.

reiterate Is to repeat many times.

spectator A looker-on.

observer One who looks on attentively.

sentimental Implies an excess of the sensibilities.

romantic An excess of wild imagination.

sulky Having temporary fits of occasional ill-

humor.

sullen Having an innate disposition to habitual

sulkiness.

terror Is excessive fright or fear.

consternation Is excessive and bewildering terror.

terse Concise and elegant.

laconic In the fewest possible words, with implied

incivility.

concise Having only the words necessary.

usefulness Teutonic word, applied to concrete and com-

mon things.

utility Romanic, and used in a more general and

abstract sense.

# 17. Defining by Means of a Generic Term.

Generic Term-" Building."

building Anything built or constructed, as house, barn, etc.

structure A large and imposing building.

A large and elegant building.

pile A large building or a mass of buildings.

A building for shelter, especially of man.

mansion A large, fine, and costly house.

palace A magnificent building for the residence of kings or nobles.

church A building for religious worship by Christians.

temple A magnificent building for religious worship.

cathedral A building for religious worship, the largest

athedral A building for religious worship, the largest in the diocese, containing the chair of the

bishop.

synagogue A Jewish house of worship.

mosque A Mohammedan house of worship.

pagoda A pagan house of worship.

hotel A large building for the entertainment of

travelers.

villa A fine country house.

cottage A small house.

cabin A small, mean house.

hut A small, rude building for shelter.

barn A building for the shelter of cattle, or the

storing of farm products.

stable A building for the shelter of horses.
castle A strongly-built or fortified building.
barracks Buildings for the shelter of soldiers.

kennel A house for dogs.

## 18. Dictionary Exercise.

In a similar manner define the following groups of words:

#### I. Room.

chamber	court	boudoir	attic
parlor	hall	dormitory	garret
kitchen	saloon	nursery	basement
apartment	state-room	study	cellar
office	closet	studio	pantry

#### II. Vessel.

ship	corvette	boat	steamer	coaster
barque	cutter	launch	steamboat	frigate
brig	smack	wherry	steamship	man-of-war
sloop	yawl	scull	packet	ironclad
schooner	skiff	canoe	whaler	monitor
junk	barge	gondola	collier	ram
Julian	202-80	0		

#### 19. Dictionary Exercise.

Under the following generic terms group from 2 to 10 words having a somewhat similar meaning.

axiom	clear	give	law	speak
advice	draw	go	motion	secret
answer	danger	God	mind	send
apparel	destroy	heart	order	see
bind	equal	hard	power	take
belief	fall	help	prove	teach
break	force	kill	play	work
conduct	famous	leave	skill	worship

#### 20. Discrimination of Synonyms.

#### [Model Exercise.]

- 1. Act, a single action; Deed, a voluntary act. Difference of *general* and *particular*; as, This act of charity was only one of his many good deeds.
- 2. Force, active power; Energy, inherent power. Difference between external and internal; as, He controlled his associates by his strong force of character and his energy of action.
- 3. Exertion is general and continued; Effort is specific. Difference between *general* and *particular*; as, He failed after all his exertions, though he made a final effort of great power.
- 4. Work, active, useful exertion; Labor, continuous work. Difference between occasional and habitual; as, Labor was distasteful to him, though he sometimes did short jobs of work.
- 5. Task, set work; Toil, excessive labor; as, Our daily tasks at school seemed light when compared with our toil on the farm.

- 6. Employment, specific work; Occupation, regular work. This man had no occupation, but he sometimes found employment in doing odd jobs and chores for his neighbors.
- 7. Business, general occupation; Pursuit, specific occupation.
- 8. Industry, habitual labor; Diligence, earnest and sustained labor, mental rather than manual.

#### 21. Discrimination of Synonyms.

Note.—In the following pairs of words, the first word is of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon origin, the second of Romanic derivation. In general, the words of classical derivation are used in the more formal or more elevated styles of expression; those of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon origin, in the more familiar forms of speech. Scientific names and law-terms are generally of classical derivation.

daily diurnal Both words relate to day, but the first is colloquial and general; the other scientific and exact; as, A daily paper, but the diurnal rotation of the earth.

fatherly paternal Difference as above. We speak of *fatherly* care, but of the *paternal* mansion or name.

warm tepid Both words have the general idea of moderate heat, but *tepid* expresses less than *warm* and is more definite.

bequeath devise

We may bequeath anything in an informal manner. We devise only property, and by written legal forms.

gather collect Both words contain the idea of bringing together, but collect expresses more than gather; as, We gather flowers or fruit; we collect rare shells, books, or paintings.

begin is the generic term; we begin anything.

commence is applied more formally; we commence important undertakings.

knee-pan is Anglo-Saxon, used colloquially.

patella is Latin, used as an exact term in anatomy.

#### 22. Synonyms—Teutonic with Romanic.

Point out the difference in the application.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
answer	reply.	crazy	insane
blessing	benediction	climb	ascend
brotherly	fraternal	clothes	garments
boyish	puerile	darken	obscure
bondage	servitude	die	expire
buy	purchase	daring	audacious
business	occupation .	dread	terror
building	edifice	do	perform
backbone	vertebra	earthly	terrestrial
beginning	commencement	eatable	edible
behold	view	eastern	oriental
build	construct	enough	sufficient
brittle	fragile	elder	senior
behead	decapitate	egg-shaped	ovate
cat-like	feline	end	termination
dried	desiccated	guess	conjecture

#### 23. Synonyms.

eat	devour	freeze	congeal
friendly	amicable	farming	agriculture
fullness	plenitude	freedom	liberty
food	victuals	father	papa
fodder	provender	forswear	perjure
forsake	abandon	fleshiness	corpulence
frighten	intimidate	fat	obese

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
friend	associate	have	possess
folks	people	hurt	injure
guest	visitor	heathen	pagan
gift	present	hatred	enmity
grave	sepulchre	hinder	delay
guilty	criminal	heedless	careless
ghost	apparition	house	mansion
get	acquire	happen	occur
ham	bacon	hard	difficult

## 24. Synonyms.

heavenly	celestial	motherly	maternal
hearer	auditor	mother	mamma
hearty	cordial	mighty	powerful
idle	indolent	meaning	signification
inborn	innate	nose-gay	bouquet
keeping	custody	overcome	conquer
kingly	regal	overflow	inundation
kindred	relatives	overbearing	domineering
knowledge	science	outside	exterior
kind	species	outward	external
knee-pan	patella	overseer	supervisor
loving	affectionate	ownership	possession
living	existing	outdo	surpass
last	final	pick	select
likeness	image	put	place
lucky	fortunate	priestly	sacerdotal

## 25. Synonyms.

right	equitable	shame	disgrace
see	perceive	soul	spirit
stay	remain	shorten	abbreviate

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Teutonic.	Romanic.
shock	concussion	toughness	tenacity
strengthen	invigorate	tasteless	insipid
shun	avoid	teachable	docile
scatter	disperse	threat	menace
sweat	perspiration	talk	conversation
smell	odor	therefore	consequently
slaughter	carnage	unwise	injudicious
sugary	saccharine	uprightness	rectitude
quicken	accelerate	weight	gravity
timely	seasonable	want	necessity
true	veracious	watery	aqueous

## 26. Synonyms.

weak	impotent	wedlock	matrimony
woman	female	wooer	suitor
womanly	feminine	wages	salary
womanish	effeminate	watchful	vigilant
wealth	riches	welfare	prosperity
work	labor	witness	deponent
workman	laborer	whim	caprice
workhouse	alms-house	wickedness	iniquity
woods	forest	worship	adoration
worth	value	wan	pallid
worthy	deserving	weighty	ponderous
wish	desire	withstand	oppose
wrath	indignation	warlike	hostile
wordy	verbose	warrior	soldier
wife	spouse	wonder	astonishment
wedding	marriage	wrong	injury
" Cuuling	mar rago	1110118	ong ar g

## 27. Synonyms.

Give a Teutonic synonym for each Roman word.

intrinsic	opprobrium	par'venu	transform
irrigate	odium	res'taurant	fumigate

languor	onus	douceur	perfume
nonchalance	quondam	madame'	language
occult	requiem	penchant	illiterate
occidental	brilliance	denouement	osseous
oriental	fracas	provisions	salutary
osculation	grievance	tete-a-tete	subterraneous
saponaceous	parlance	agriculture	acidity
sanitary	petite	peregrination	amplify
dilatory	souvenir	animosity	infirmity
succinct	employé	pusillanimous	illiberal
utility	promenade	decapitate	erudite
ineffectual	revenue	carnivorous	erudition
pabulum	avenue	culpable	similarity

## 28. Words and their Opposites.

Name the word in the first column and require pupils to give its opposite in the second column.

Word.	Opposite.	Word	Opposite.
attraction	repulsion	clean	dirty
ascent	descent	conduct	misconduct
assent	dissent	consequent	antecedent
answer	question	density	rarity
attack	defence	difference	similarity
absence	presence	difficulty	ease
abstract	concrete	discord	harmony
bane	antidote	exertion	repose
beginning	end	earth	heaven
borrowing	lending	elevate	depress
blame	praise	enough	insufficient
commencement	close	equitable	unjust
concise	diffuse	expansion	contraction
cunning	artless	equable	variable

## 29. Words and their Opposites.

Word.	Opposite.	Word.	Opposite.
fruitful	barren	morning	evening
fertile	sterile	offer	refusal
freedom	bondage	order	confusion
gain	loss	prosperity	adversity
great	small	plenty	scarcity
general	special	plus	minus
good	evil	pleasure	pain
gladness	sadness	perspicuous	obscure
hope	despair	permission	prohibition
happiness	misery	scholar	ignoramus
health	sickness	safety	danger
harmony	discord	sweetness	sourness
innocence	guilt	superior	inferior
increase	decrease	truth	error
knowledge	ignorance	talkative	taciturn
liberty	slavery	wisdom	folly

## 30. Word Exercise.

## Require the opposite of each word.

approbation	education	honor	loyal
beauty	effect	handsome	modern
acute	empty	hardness	memory
credit	friend	humanity	make
content	friendship	heretic	mother
courage	fail	hardship	marriage
caution	faith	hill	meekness
courtesy	fall	import	night-time
convex	foolish	inside	normal
disgrace	foreigner	legality	organie
division	goodness	life	philanthropy
elegance	government	lofty	public

piety	respect	suffix	synthesis
quiet	reward	storm	torrid
right	sober	sanity	vanguard

## 31. Words and their Opposites.

## Give the opposites of the following:

antipathy	entrance	junior	promote
ancestor	either	listless	retard
affirm	exogen	land	remain
affirmation	endogen	literal	survive
attach	exosmose	laughter	straight
attack	economy	lachrymose	slave
convict	fierce	motion	sorrow
corpulent	generous	maximum	secretions
corporeal	guilty	monogamy	something
culpable	grand	monopetalous	soprano
capable	generally	orthodox	sublime
conceal	homogeneous	ordinary	subsequent
complex	initial	permanent	seek
dexterous	indicate	practical	temporal
deciduous	indefatigable	palace	tallest
decency	industrious	power	termination

## 32. Teutonic and Greek Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Greek.	Teutonic.	Greek.
belt	zone	gap	chasm
burning	caustic	graveyard	cemetery
bleeding	hemorrhage	godless	atheistic
blood-letting	phlebotomy	heaven	elysium
clock	chronometer	hand-writing	chirography
cold	catarrh	hatred ·	antipathy
funny	comic	likeness	analogy
flatterer	sycophant	long-standing	chronic
food	diet	madman	manioc

Teutonic.	Greek. exodus	Teutonic. skull	Greek.
spelling	orthography	true	authentic
shapeless	amorphous	well-bred	polite
short-lived	ephemeral	weather	climate
smell	odor	warm	thermal
stress	emphasis	wild	frenzied

#### 33. Romanic and Greek Synonyms.

Latin.	Greek.	Latin.	Greek.
abstract	synopsis	nameless	anonymous
animadversion	blame	origin	genesis
compendium	epitome ·	oratory	rhetoric
circumference	periphery	omission	ellipsis
confusion	chaos	praise	eulogy
era	period	personification	prosopopæ'ia
fables	myths	poultice	cataplasm
fallacy	sophistry	pain	ache
fabulous	mythical	perfume	aroma
foreign	exotic	records	archives
globular	spherical	remedy	panacea
letter	epistle	religion	theology
measure	meter	sign	symbol
missionary	apostle	subject	theme

#### 34. Teutonic, Romanic, and Greek.

Require pupils to distinguish the differences in use. Let them make free use of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

#### Model.

curse	(T.)	Threat of evil declared upon oath.
malediction	(R.)	A bitter reproach, or prediction of evii.
anathema	(G.)	A religious curse accompanied by excom-

munication.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Whatever pupils do for themselves and by themselves educates them."

falls (T.) General term for any fall of water.

cascade (R.) A small stream falling over a precipice.

cataract (G.) A great fall of rushing water.

town (T.) A general term, loosely used.

city (R.) An incorporated town.

metropolis (G.) The chief city or business center.

#### 35. Synonyms.

Teutonic. Romanic. Greek. builder constructor architect belief doctrine dogma bold heroic courageous cold frigid phlegmatic choked strangled asphyxiated cutting incisive sarcastic captious splenetic cross dislike aversion antipathy drowsiness stupor lethargy drift. aimscope face countenance physiognomy feeling sentiment pathos

#### 36. Synonyms.

antagonist foe opponent foolish demented idiotic repletion plethora fullness forebodings auguries portents predict prophesy foretell foundation ground basis ghost specter phantom happiness felicity ecstasy hatred antipathy enmity heathen idolatrous pagan hidden mysterious occult

#### 37. Synonyms.

Teutonic. Romanic. Greek. king sovereign monarch laughable ludicrous comic listless languid apathetic list inventory catalogue register list schedule pupil scholar learner likeness image idol madness fury frenzy madness insanity mania madman maniac lunaticofficious meddlesome pragmatical meeting-house church temple mite particle atom odd singular eccentric

#### 38. Synonyms.

oddity peculiarity idiosyncrasy origin rise genesis dispirited sad melancholy sa.w proverb aphorism saying maxim axiom sight appearance phenomenon fortune-teller soothsaver astrologer standard criterion testuniformity monotony sameness shape form phase concise short laconic shelter refuge asylum skin cuticle epidermis speech language dialect sweetness perfume aroma

## 39. Synonyms.

Teutonic.	Romanic.	Greek.
strong	muscular	athletic
strong	vivid	graphic
strength	power	energy
sweating	sudorific	diaphoretic
swearing	profanity	blasphemy
teacher	instructor	pedagogue
truthful	veracious	authentic
tales	annals	stories
trick	artifice	stratagem
tittle	particle	iota
thrift	frugality	economy
throat	gullet	œsophagus
true	genuine	authentic
thought	notion	idea
workman	artisan	mechanic
word-book	dictionary	lexicon
worth	reputation	character
wild	furious	frantic
wit	humor	irony
wandering	itinerant	peripatetic
wizard	sorcerer	necromancer

#### 40. Dictionary Exercise.

Find a synonym for each of the following words, referring, if necessary, to the dictionary. Teachers should first take the exercise orally in the class, and then require a written list from each pupil.

ability	celerity	entreat	hauteur
abstemious	chattels	eulogy	hypocrisy
adequate	complaisant	expunge	impostor
affable	compliment	exuberant	incommode

answer	courteous	fascinate	insipid
apprise	disguise	gratuitous	irony
banquet	eccentric	harangue	jocund
bondage	eligible	harass	judgment
ludicrous	profit	resume	taciturn
maintain	redress	sapient	transient
mania -	rehearse	saunter	trespass
noisome	repeal	scholar	uncouth
occult	requisite	sequel	visage
principle	residue	sorry	vulgar
privilege	respite	squalid	wedding

### 41. Synonyms of Phrases.

Write one or more words equivalent in meaning to each phrase, using a Romanic word if possible.

#### I. To Put.

To put	about.	To	put	up.
To put	by.	To	put	upon.
To put	down.	To	put	out.
To put	forth.	To :	put	over.
To put	in.	To	put	to death.
To put	off.	To	put	together.

#### II. To Get.

To get up.	To get along.
To get down.	To get over.
To get on.	To get off.
To get in.	To get out.
To get together.	To get by.
To get back.	To get ready.

#### III. To Set.

To set about.

To set against.

To set down.

To set a-going.

To set forth.

To set apart.

To set free.

To set off.

To set before.

To set out.

#### IV. To Go.

To go in. To go on. To go forth. To go over. To go against. To go off. To go about. To go for. To go with. To go out. To go through. To go up. To go down. To go around. To go together. To go back.

#### V. To Cut.

To cut off.

To cut off a limb.

To cut off a head.

To cut off a head.

To cut in two pieces.

To cut into.

To cut with a knife.

#### 42. Spelling and Defining.

#### Generic Term-To Join.

Point out the distinction between any pair of these words:

conjoin	pinion	bind	lash	chain
connect	button	tie	truss	link
attach	buckle	stitch	braid	yoke
affix	bandage	tack	splice	hasp
fasten	tether	knit	strap	clasp
secure	picket	hitch	gird	nail

#### To Disjoin.

disconnect	isolate	unfix	uncouple
disunite	unloose	unbuckle	unrivet
detach	unfasten	unchain	unsolder
separate	untie	unfetter	unravel
segregate	unbind	unharness	disentangle

## 43. Veracity and Falsehood.

### I.

truthfulness	fidelity	falseness	equivocation
sincerity	openness	mendacity	evasion
frankness	bluntness	falsification	duplicity
candor	plainness	romance	dissimulation
honesty	ingenuousness	prevarication	cant

### II.

true	open-hearted	false	pharisaical
candid	plain-spoken	faithless	double-faced
frank	simple-minded	unfair	smooth-tongued
open	undisguised	hollow	insidious
simple	unfeigned	canting	Machiavelian
artless	unflattering	insincere	fictitious
pure	veracious	hypocritical	untrue
_			

## III.

		,	
deception	quackery	deceiver	rogue
deceit	empiricism	liar	trickster
imposition	humbug	hypocrite	blackleg
artifice	stratagem	pretender	quack
trickery	forgery	impostor	charlatan
imposture	delusion	swindler	mountebank
collusion	maneuver	sharper	empiric

### 44. Good Taste and Bad Taste.

delicacy	vulgarity	fashion	rustic
refinement	coarseness	style	boorish
elegance	grossness	manners	clownish
amateur	clownishness	breeding	outlandish
connoisseur	homebred	politeness	antiquated
classical	uncouth	etiquette	gaudy
æsthetic	slovenly	custom	tawdry

## 45. Courage and Cowardice.

courage	cowardice	valiant	cowardly
bravery	timidity	valorous	timorous
valor	effeminacy	spirited	faint-hearted
boldness	poltroonery	mettlesome	chicken-hearted
gallantry	baseness	daring	dastardly
intrepidity	pusillanimity	audacious	craven

### 46. Beauty and Ugliness.

handsome	symmetrical	homely	homespun
pretty	becoming	plain	haggard
lovely	attractive	ugly	misshapen
graceful	blooming	inelegant	deformed
elegant	brilliant	unsightly	ill-made
delicate	splendid	ill-looking	grotesque
comely	grand	unseemly	distorted
shapely	gorgeous	ill-favored	ghastly
well-favored	superb	uncouth	cadaverous
well-made	magnificent	clumsy	hideous
well-formed	sublime	rough	monstrous

#### 47. Wisdom and Folly.

wisdom	sharp-sighted	folly	dull
sense	wise	absurdity	childish

reason	rational	foolishness	idiotic
judgment	sensible	conceit	imbecile
intelligent	enlightened	shallow	witless
sagacious	long-headed	weak-minded	thick-skulled
acute	prudent	half-witted	foolish
astute	discreet	shallow-brained	silly
shrewd	thoughtful	stupid	senseless
quick-witted	reflecting	stolid	ridiculous

## 48. Spelling and Defining.

#### Generic Term-Motion.

#### I.

movement	nomadic	quiescence	stationary
transit	vagrant	suspension	sedentary
evolution	mercurial	stoppage	moored
mobility	discursive	stand-still	steadfast
	I	I.	
journey	peregrination	navigation	to walk
traveling	pilgrimage	voyage	saunter
excursion	promenade	swimming	wander
expedition	migration	boating	stroll
circuit		rafting	sail
	11	II.	
itinerant	nomad	fugitive	sailor
passenger	straggler	pedestrian	tar
tourist	tramp	mariner	aeronaut
vagabond	courier	navigator	balloonist

## 49. Degrees of Motion.

fast	fleet	slow	dilatory	post-haste
speedy	nimble	slack	sluggish	headlong
swift	brisk	tardy	snail-like	apace
rapid	hasty	lazy	hobbling	leisurely
quick	hurried	easy	lumbering	expeditiously

#### 50. Direction of Motion.

I.

progression retrogression propulsion approach advance refluence projection recession headway countermarch traction retreat

II.

attraction confluence aberration arrival repulsion separation concourse departure dispersion convergence advent congress divergence diffusion concurrence outset

51. Spelling and Defining.

Generic Term-Change.

T.

conversion alternation mutation inversion variation subversion reduction substitution modification revolution metonymy convertible transfiguration relapse exchange modulation transmigration revulsion deviation interchange

TT.

inconstant irreversible mobile undeviating irreducible unsteady wavering steadfast wayward indestructible unfixed immovable immutable undying fluctuating established inconvertible imperishable versatile unalterable unchangeable permanent stagnant restless unsettled invariable settled unaltered

#### 52. Latin Phrases in Current Use.

ad captan'dum, for the purpose of capturing. [benign mother], the college from al'ma ma'ter which one graduates. an argument to the man; i.e., a perargumen'tum sonal application of the argument. ad hom'inem. a prio'ri [from the former], from cause to effect; theoretically. [from the latter], from effect to cause; a posterio'ri practically. with stronger reason. a fortio'ri. ca'sus belli, justifiable cause for war. other things being equal. cæt'eris par'ibus, for whose good? what is the use? cui bono? with some allowance. cum gra'no salis dram'atis perso'næ, the characters of a play.

dram'atis perso'næ, the characters of a play.

ex tem'po-re [at the time]; i. e., without previous writing or premeditation.

ex cathedra [from the chair]; i. e., in an authoritative manner.

e plu'ribus unum, one out of many; the national motto of the United States.

et id genus omne, and all of that sort or class—used as a term of disparagement.

fidus Acha'tes,
fac'totum
hab'itat,

a true friend; a constant attendant.
[do all]; hence, a man of all work.
the natural locality of a plant or animal.

infra dig. [dignitatem]; below one's rank or dignity.

in statu quo, in the state in which it was; just as before.

in loco paren'tis, in the place of a parent.

in pro'pria perso'na, lapsus linguæ,

personally, and not by deputy. a slip of the tongue; an inadvertent expression.

lusus natu'ræ

[freak of nature]; a deformed plant, animal or thing.

multum in parvo, ne plus ultra,

much in little; condensed. nothing more beyond; hence, perfection.

O tem'pora! O mores! primum mo'bile. pro bono pub'lico,

O the times! O the manners! the first impulse; the moving power. for the public good; hence, unselfishly.

pons as'inorum, quid nunc

asses' bridge.\* [what now?]; hence applied to a busybody.

reductio ad absurdum, rara avis.

a reducing to an absurdity. a rare bird; hence, an eccentric person; a prodigy.

requies'cat in pa'ce, sanctum sancto'rum

may he rest in peace!

[holy of holies]; hence, a private apartment.

sine qua non

[not without which]; an indispensable condition.

scan'dalum magna'tum [scan. mag.]; defamation of persons of dignity.

sesquipeda'lia verba, secun'dem artem. sui generis

words a foot and a half long. according to professional art or rule. [of its own kind]; peculiar; unique; odd.

suaviter in modo, sub rosa

smooth in manner. [under the rose]; hence, confiden-

tially.

the chief good. summum bonum.

<sup>\*</sup> A name given to the fifth proposition of first book of Euclid, because tyros usually find much difficulty in getting over it.

verbum sat sapienti [verb. sat sap.]; a word to the wise is enough.

vis inertiæ, power of passive resistance.

vade mecum [go with me]; hence, a constant companion.

#### 53. Latin Words and Phrases Relating to Law.

The teacher must give the pupils the correct pronunciation.

## a'lias [otherwise].

A term used when a party has passed under assumed names; as, Smith alias Brown.

As a noun, it means an assumed name; also, a second writ.

## alibi [elsewhere].

A person on trial "proves an alibi" when he proves that he was in some place other than that place where it is charged in the indictment he committed the act.

## habeas corpus [you may have the body].

A writ to bring a person charged with crime to immediate trial in order to protect the right of personal liberty.

## Magna Charta [kar'tä].

The Great Charter (of England), the basis of English liberty, extorted by the barons from King John A. D. 1215.

## non est inventus [he has not been found].

Written on the back of a writ by the sheriff, when he is unable to find the person on whom the writ is to be served.

## nolle pros'equi [do not proceed].

A dismissal of a case from court at the request of the plaintiff or the prosecuting attorney.

quid pro quo [something for something].

A mutual equivalent; an equivalent.

sub pœna [under a penalty].

A peremptory legal summons to appear in court as a witness.

de fac'to, from the fact; by one's own power.
de ju're, by legal right, though not in fact.
a day on which the judges do not sit;

a legal holiday.

et alii, and the others; abbreviated into et al. ex par'te, on one side only; as, ex parte evidence.

ex post fac'to, after the deed is done.

in re, in the matter of; as, "in re Doe vs. Roe."

ip'so ju're,ip'so fac'to,lex talio'nis,by the law itself.by the act itself.the law of retaliation.

lex non scripta [law not written]; hence, "the com-

mon law."

non compos mentis, not of sound mind; an imbecile.

onus proban'di, the burden of proof. par'ticeps crim'inis, an accomplice in crime.

prima fa'cie, at first view.

qua'si, in a manner; partial.

veni're facias, the writ for summoning a jury.

vi et armis, by main force.

## APPENDIX.

#### REFERENCE LIST OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

#### I. Prefixes.

T. = Teutonic. L. = Latin. G. = Greek.

Prefix.		Force.	Prefix.		Force.
a-	(T.)	on; in; at.	dia-	(G.)	through.
			dis-, di	- (G.)	two; twice.
a-, >	(L.)	off; from.			( in two.
abs-	` ,		dis-	(L.)	asunder.
a-, an-	(G.)	not; without.			negative.
ad-	(L.)	at; to.	dys-	(G.)	bad; ill.
ambi-	(L.)	both; around.	en-	(G.)	in; on.
amphi-	(G.)	both; around.		(m)	to make.
an-	(G.)	not; without.	en-	(1.)	to make. intensive.
ana-	(G.)	away from.	epi-	(G.)	on.
ante-	(L.)	before.	eu-	(G.)	well.
anti-	(G.)	against.	eso-	(G.)	in; into.
apo-	(G.)	from; asunder.	ex-	(L.)	out of; from.
be-	m	by; before. intensive.	extra-	(L.)	beyond.
ne-	(1.)	intensive.	for-	(T.)	from; against.
bis-, bi-	(L.)	two; twice.	fore-	(T.)	before.
cata-	(G.)	down.	hyper-	(G.)	over; above.
circum-	(L.)	around.	hypo-	(G.)	under; below.
con-	(L.)	together.		(	not (in adj.)
contra-	(L.)	against.	in-	(L.)	not (in adj.) in; into (in verbs). to make.
counter	-(L.)	against.		(	verbs).
de-	(L)	down; from.	in,- en-	(L.)	to make.

Prefix.	Force.	Prefix.	Force.
inter-	(L.) between.	pol-,	other forms of
intro-	(L.) within; into.	per-, { (Fr.)	L nro
juxta-	(L.) near.	pur-)	( Z. pro.
	( with; after.	preter- (L.)	beyond.
meta-	$(G.)$ $\begin{cases} change. \end{cases}$	re- (L.)	back; again.
	(in the middle.	retro- (L.)	backward.
mis-	(T.) amiss; wrong.	se- (L.)	aside; by itself
non-	(L.) not.	semi- (L.)	half.
n-	(T.) no; not.	sine- (L.)	without.
-1-	(I.) \in the way of.	sub- (L.)	under.
ob-	(11.) \ against.	subter- (L.)	
off-	(T.) away from.	super- (L.)	
out-	(T.) from; beyond.	supra- (L.)	over; above.
over-	(T.) above; beyond.	sur- (F.)	over; above.
para-	(G.) beside.	syn- (G.)	together; with.
per-	(L.) through.	to- (T.)	this; as, to-day.
pen-	(L.) almost.	trans (L.)	across; beyond.
peri-	(G.) round.	ultra- (L.)	beyond.
- aint	(T) Safter.		( not (in adj.)
post-	(L.) \ backwards.	un- (T.)	reversion (in
pre-	(L.) before.		( verbs).
	( before.	under- (T.)	beneath; below.
pro-	(L.) { forth.	up- (T.)	
	forward.		instead of.
pro-	(G.) before.	, ,	against; back.
F	( )	(=-)	9

#### 2. Suffixes.

Suffix.		Force.	Suffix.		Force.
-able)	(T.	( fit to be.	-ac	(G.)	pertaining to.
-ible }	& .	able.		77 (T)	having the quality of.
-ble	L.)	able. $capable.$	-aceol	us (1.)	quality of.

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix.	Force.
-acious	(L.) full of.	-dom	
0.077	(I) \ act of doing.	-dom	(T.) $\begin{cases} state; power. \\ dominion. \end{cases}$
-acy	(L.) $\begin{cases} act \ of \ doing. \\ thing \ done. \end{cases}$	-ed	(T.) verb-suffix, p.t.
-ade	(L.) $\begin{cases} one \ who. \\ that \ which. \end{cases}$	-ee	(F.) one to whom.
-auc		-eer	(F.) $\begin{cases} one \ who. \\ frequentative. \end{cases}$
-al	(L.) $\begin{cases} pertaining to. \\ that which. \end{cases}$		
		-el	(T.) $\begin{cases} that \ which. \\ little. \end{cases}$
-an	(L.) $\begin{cases} pertaining to. \\ one who. \end{cases}$	,	
	one who.	-el	(F.) little; dim.
	(F.) { act of. that which. collective.	-en	(T.) $ \begin{cases} made \ of. \\ quality \ of. \end{cases} $
-age	(F.) 3 that which.	-en	(T.) verb-suffix, p.p.
-ance )		-611	
-ancy	(L.) state of.	-en	(T.) $\begin{cases} fem. and plural \\ suffix. \end{cases}$
	(belonging to.	-ence	(L.) action; state.
-ant	(L.) $\begin{cases} belonging \ to. \\ one \ who. \end{cases}$		
-ar	(L.) pertaining to.	-ency	(L.) $\begin{cases} state. \\ condition. \end{cases}$
-ar	(T.) one who.	4	, \ \ belonging to.
-ard	(T.) one who.	-ent	(L.) $\begin{cases} belonging to. \\ one who. \end{cases}$
-art	(T.) one who.	or (T	& L.) { agent; one who. that which.
	belonging to.	-61 (1.	that which.
-ary	(L.) $\begin{cases} one \ who. \end{cases}$	-er	(T.) more (in comp.)
	( place where.	-erel	(T.) little.
-asm	(G.) $\begin{cases} state \ of. \\ that \ which. \end{cases}$	-ern	(T.) direction.
		-ery	(L.) place where.
-ate	(L.) { to make. one who.	-erie	(F.) place where.
		-erly	(T.) direction.
-cy	(L.) $\begin{cases} state \ of \ being. \\ collective. \end{cases}$	-ene	(L.) belonging to.
-cal	(L.) pertaining to.	-es	(T.) $\begin{cases} plural & suffix \\ of & nouns. \end{cases}$
-cle	(L.) little.		
-cule	(L.) little.	-es, -s	(T.) $\begin{cases} 3d \ per. \ sing. \\ of \ verbs. \end{cases}$
	,		J

Suffix.		Force,	Suffix.	Force.
	(T )	becoming.	-ize	(G.) to make.
-escent	(Tr) J	growing.	-ise	(G.) to make.
-ese	(L.)	belonging to.	-ish	(T.) quality; little.
-esque	(F.)	belonging to.	-ish	(L.) to make.
-est		most (in comp.)	-isk	(G.) little.
-ess	(F.) {	fem. suffix of some nouns.	-ism	(G.) $\begin{cases} act; state. \\ doctrine. \end{cases}$
-et	(L.)	little.	-ist	(G.) one who.
-ette	(L.)	little.	** 175	( holomaina to
-ete	(G.)	one who.	-ite (L.	& G.) { one who.
-47-		verb suffix of	-ity	(L.) state of being.
-eth	(T.) {	inflection.	-ive	(T.) \ belonging to.
-ful	(T.)	full of.		(one wno.
-fy	(L.)	to make.	-ix	(L.) fem. term.
-hood	(T.)	state; place.	-kin	(L.) little; dimin.
	, , , ,	collective.	-le, -el	(T.) that which.
-ic (L.		belonging to.	-le	(T.) little.
-ics(L.	•	science; art.	-lent	(L.) full of.
-ical	(L.)	belonging to.	-less	(T.) $ \begin{cases} without. \\ free from. \end{cases} $
-id	(L.)	belonging to.		
-ible	(L.)	capable of being	-let	(L.) little; dim.
-ice	(L.)	condition.	-ly	(T.) like.
-ide	(G.)	used for metals.	-ment	(L.) \{ \act of; \state of. \}
-ie	(T.)	little; dim.		that which.
-ier	(F.)	one who.		state of being.
-eer	(F.)	one who.	-mony	(L.) act of.
-ile	(L.)	belonging to.		that which.
-ine	(L.)	belonging to.	-most	(T.) highest degree.
-ine	(L.)	fem. term.	-ness	(T.) state of being.
-ing	(T.)	part. term.	-ock	(T.) little; dim.
-ion	(L.) {	state of.	-00n	(It.) large.
-ique	(F.)	act of. belonging to.	-or	(L.) $\begin{cases} one \ who. \\ state \ of \ being. \end{cases}$

Suffix.	Force.	Suffix. Force.
-ory	(L.) $\begin{cases} pertaining to. \\ place where. \end{cases}$	-stress (T.) fem. suf. -teen (T.) ten.
-ose	(L.) full of.	-th (T.) $\begin{cases} state; act. \\ order. \end{cases}$
-ous	(L.) full of.	(1.) (order.
-ote	(T.) little; dim.	-tude (L.) state of being.
-red	(T.) $\begin{cases} state. \\ those who. \end{cases}$	-ty (L.) state of beingule (L.) little; dim.
-ric	(T.) $\begin{cases} dominion. \\ power; region. \end{cases}$	-ure (L.) { act of. state of being.
-ry	(T.) place where.	-urnal (L.) belonging to.
-ship	(T.) $\begin{cases} state \ of. \\ quality; \ office. \end{cases}$	-ward (T.) directionwards (T.) direction.
-some	(T.) $ \begin{cases} quality. \\ full \ of. \end{cases} $	-wise (T.) mannery (T.) full of; having.
-ster	(T.) agent: one who.	-v (L. & G.) state of : act of.



# SWINTON'S GEOGRAPHIES.

"The famous Two-Book Series,"

By Prof. WILLIAM SWINTON,

CONSISTING OF

- I. INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY, in Readings and Recitations; and
- II. GRAMMAR-SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, Physical, Political, and Commercial.

The Geographies are fresh and progressive in character, and meet with great favor everywhere.

The Grammar-School Geography is published in six different editions, treating the local geography of different sections.

- New-England Edition, containing supplement of thirty-three pages, with special text and maps, for the New-England States.
- 2. Middle-States Edition, with special supplement of thirty-one pages, for the Middle States and the District of Columbia.
- Southern-States Edition, with supplement of thirty-seven pages, for the Southern States.
- East-Central States Edition, with supplement of thirty-three pages, for the East-Central States.
- 5. West-Central States Edition, with supplement of thirty-eight pages, for the West-Central States and the Territory of Dakota.
- 6. Pacific-States Edition, with supplement for the Pacific Highland and Coast States and Territories.

Both the *Introductory* and *Grammar-School Geographies* are new works, thoroughly modern in treatment, and handsomely illustrated.

The maps and statistics are fresh and reliable, and every effort is made to keep them up to date in all particulars.

\* \*\* Liberal Terms for Supplies for Examination or Introduction.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO.

New York and Chicago.

## SWINTON'S READERS.

## An Entirely New Series of School Reading Books,

BY

PROF. WM. SWINTON.

THESE books are preëminently Language Readers. They present a most complete development of the study of words and sentences as an essential condition of good understanding and correct reading.

The illustrations are by the most eminent American artists: Church, Dielman, Fredericks, Pyle, Harper, White, and others, and were drawn

expressly for these books.

- I. Swinton's Primer and First Reader.—In print and script exercises. The script exercises are a specially attractive feature, being white on black, as in blackboard and slate work, the script being the result of careful experiment in securing a practical style of letter for this sort of work. Another noticeable feature of this book is the type, which was made for us, and which is unlike any other font of type heretofore cut, in the matter of size and face. Handsomely illustrated, and bound in cloth. One volume; 120 pages.
- II. Swinton's Second Reader.—In print and script exercises. This is also a beautiful book, and commends itself especially for its grading, for the purity and sweetness of its literary form, and for the development of "language work." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 176 pages.
- III. Swinton's Third Reader.— Presenting many new and original features. Noticeable for the charming series of original lessons entitled "Home Pets," "Bright Examples," and "About Plants." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 240 pages.
- IV. Swinton's Fourth Reader.— A book of choice selections for this important grade, carefully edited and arranged. It contains also many useful and entertaining original lessons, especially on "Useful Knowledge" and "Pictures of American History." Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 384 pages.
  - V. Swinton's Fifth Reader and Speaker.—This book contains abundant exercises in language reading, recitation, and declamation. An instructive and entertaining original feature is the series of lessons under the title of "Glimpses of Science," presented in the highest form of literary art. Illustrated, and bound in cloth. 480 pages.
- \* \* Sample pages and full descriptive circulars, by mail, to teachers and educationists.
- \*\*\* A set of the Readers, from the First to the Fifth, inclusive, sent to any teacher or educationist on receipt of \$1.75.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO.

New York and Chicago.





# THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY OVERDUE.

ON THE SEVEN FOURTH
APR 26 10
.00
1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199
100 100
1000
MAPTI
MAY 1 1 1938
5411
1/1/2/2/
720
LD 21-95m-7'22
100 100



